

# Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 40.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1878.

WHOLE No. 768

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—And we will—  
**SHOW YOU SUCH A MAMMOTH STOCK**

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**OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS**

—THAT YOU WILL BE—

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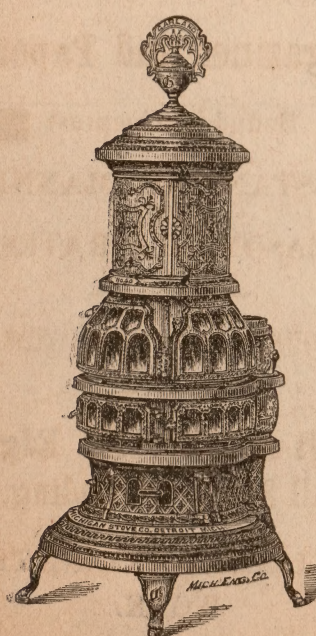
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**FOR OUR**  
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THE GARLAND IS THE  
PRINCE OF BASE BURNERS.  
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**PREMIUM STOVES**  
Made by the  
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Be Sure to see the GARLAND before buying any other Coal Stove.

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**NEW WHEELER & WILSON,**  
For sale by  
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Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-1f

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**LIVERY ADVANTAGES.**  
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**"CITY HOTEL"**  
Near the Depot, on Cross St.  
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**SPECIMEN HOUSE,**  
On Huron Street, Near the Post Office.  
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Being Cheaper than ever before known in the history of the

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Just arriving! You will save time and money by opening your want book first at the

**EMPORIUM!**  
You will be surprised to see how near you will come to supplying every want there, and at the small amount of money it takes to do it!

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Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

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A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warns the extremities. Improves the general vitality. **Office Hours**—12 to 12 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M., 7 to 8 in the evening. 724

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**COUGHS,**  
**COLDS,**  
**CROUP,**  
**HOARSENESS,**

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**ASTHMA and**  
**BRONCHITIS.**

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**F. H. Johnson.**

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IS NOW AT WORK.

## THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by  
**CHARLES MOORE.**

### PERIPATETICO.

OF THANKSGIVING.

The day has once again come and gone: the day which year after year has taken into its being associations and pleasures, as a tree grows from the centre,—ring by ring. There is no day in all the year with quite the same flavor as this,—it has an intrinsic significance of its own, keep it in what way you will, that makes one feel as if the old Puritans with its first observance had laid upon it a spell that should endure. There are interwoven memories of family meetings, as happy laughter and tender hand-clasps that nothing can ever dim, but to which Time rather lends a halo and blesses as year after year sweeps over them. The Peripatetic supposes that we are all stereotypically thankful at this season. The proclamation most usually reminds us of the abundant harvests and public tranquility, and we are exceedingly grateful for these in a general way, or whenever we happen to think of it, and then we straightway forget what manner of things we have been giving thanks for. But there are many humble, grateful souls, to whom the whole year is one continuous giving of thanks, and who are glad of the day's return that their full hearts may recite their blessings over and over again. It would be well if at this time many of us might sit at their feet and learn something of their wisdom, which finds in all things something of good.

We may be thankful in all the days to come for past memories, which, be they sad or glad, bless us still; for the restrained impulses of an undisciplined heart; for the places even where we have been mercifully let to stumble and fall that our own weakness might be taught us; for all humiliations which have made us more charitable to our fellow men; for all griefs which call on us to remember the sorrows of others; for all blessings as fresh and pervading as air and sunshine and life; for these we may keep the festival long after the day is past.

The Peripatetic's pen cannot take time or words to write of all the content with which we may bring ourselves to think of these things thus, but the Thanksgiving has been more fully set forth by one who said:

"Lord, for the erring thought  
Not unto evil wrought;  
Lord, for the wicked will  
Betrayed and baffled still;  
For the heart from itself kept,  
Our thanksgiving accept."

"For ignorant hopes that were  
Broken to our blind prayer;  
For Pain, Death, Sorrow, sent  
Unto our chastisement;  
For all loss of seeming good  
Quickened our gratitude."

### NEW MAGAZINES.

Possibly the article most interesting to the general reader in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, is that upon the life and correspondence of Honoré de Balzac. The writer, whose writings were tragic and gloomy, appears through the medium of his letters most gentle, kind and loving; and while he apparently trusted no man's faith or truth he himself loved his friends devotedly and tenderly. His early life of hardship in his forlorn Paris attic is most touching as also his death, after a short three months of married life. "Who wrote the annals of Tacitus?" comes to the surface with the periodical promptitude of the authorship of the letters of Junius and the unending doubts as to the identity of Osgian. The author of the most recent work upon the first named subject, holds the opinion that they were forged in the fifteenth century, and attributes the work to Bracciolini, a Tuscan. It is evident from known dates that Tacitus must have been between eighty and ninety years of age at the time of his pretended authorship, and the "vigor of that work is utterly inconsistent with the hypothesis that it may have been commenced in extreme old age. There are moreover certain internal evidences, such as mistakes in the laws, in the imperial Roman relationships, and even in proper names; the forger, besides all this, having actually "made Tacitus break the rule for the *oratio obliqua*" which "is a deliberate violation of a rule never to be infringed." The reviewer of this book however, refutes many of these statements, and has settled to his own satisfaction that Tacitus wrote his own "Annals" and the argument against it, though ingenious, is unfounded. Other articles of the number are: "The Copyright Commission," "Low's History of the Indian Navy," "Gardiner's Government of Charles I," "Recent explorations in Palestine," "The Jesuit Martyrs," "Sir Henry Taylor's Collected Works," and "England in the Levant."

The *Nursery* for December is as full as ever of pleasant things. What especially strikes our fancy is the nonsense story of "Miss Trot and her Family," which, we doubt not, will be dear to juvenile souls. The table of contents is as follows: "Horse Chestnuts," "What their Mothers Say," "The Chinchilla," "The Mocking Bird,"

"The Little Cavalier," "A Tame Hawk," "The Lost Baby," "Eliza and Miss Eliza," "Christmas Comes but Once a Year," "A Talk about Lumber," "Feeding the Dogs," "The New Socks," "The Woodpecker."

The December *Appetizer* seizes at the outset upon "The American at Work," and finds his present local habitation "Among the Silver Platers," at Taunton, whither the reader is conveyed and shown the process of silver plating very interestingly in detail. For other information we are elsewhere led about the streets and house of "Old New York," and across the sea to Heidelberg and Königsstuhl, where "A German town and Castle, are explored. Of the fiction, a very charming, realistic English story is found in "The High Steep of St. Chrysostom's" by Ellen W. Olney; number IV of "Osego Leaves" has a little pastoral under the title of "A Roadside Postoffice," while "Carrying a Paint Box" is a translation from the German of Auerbach. Of "Mrs. Macgregor," another short story, one can but feel that, though it is without doubt a delightful and happily ending circumstance for a rich aunt to domesticate herself with her nephew's family under the guise of a servant, and become an angel unawares, finally rewarding virtue by the supposed bestowal of all her worldly goods, it is nevertheless a matter of regret that the before mentioned nephew should be such an exceedingly vulgar person. His habitual conversation with his impossibly amiable wife is of a boorish nature decidedly incompatible with the tender anxiety and unselfishness afterwards manifested, and we can but wish that Mrs. Macgregor had betaken herself and her money to a somewhat more consistent latitude. Possibly the most striking poem of the number is "In the Dusk," by Mary Keeley Boutelle, and various other articles and poems keep up the standard of the magazine. *Appetizer's* also holds out rich inducements for the coming year. Discontinuing illustrations, it proposes to devote the space to articles of the highest literary order, and the best intellectual work procurable.

### ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the *Michigan Argus*.

Gov. Ashley, of Toledo, President of the Ann Arbor and Toledo Railroad, expressed himself as sanguine of connecting his road with the Grand Trunk at Pontiac, whether the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern does or does not effect a similar connection. A fusion between the last-named road and the Ann Arbor and Toledo, is most improbable, and is regarded as the most judicious move that could be adopted under the circumstances.

Ann Arbor has another bloated "bondholder," and his name is W. S. Hicks, living at the corner of Division and Catherine streets. The St. Louis, Mo., *Dispatch* of the 15th inst. reports him as having just purchased of Hon. D. W. Emerson, of Iron, 10,015 acres of land located in Iron, Madison, and Wayne counties, Mo., lands valuable for agricultural purposes, for their timber, and for their minerals,—lead, copper, tin, nickel, and silver. Rich silver mines are already being worked near these lands, one (La Motte mine) having recently been sold for \$1,100,000. The same belt on which it is located, it is claimed, extends over the land purchased by Mr. Hicks. The celebrated Chalybeate spring is also on these lands.

From the *Ann Arbor Register*.

The Red Ribbon club will hold a fair, beginning the middle of next month and continuing for a week. It will be held in their rooms under the Opera house.

The Washtenaw county Pioneer Society will hold a regular quarterly meeting in Manchester on Wednesday, December 4th.

There have been reported between seventy and eighty cases of scarlet fever, according to the Board of Health.

The following persons have been elected by the Washtenaw county Pomological Society as delegates to the State Pomological Society, which meets at Lansing next month: J. Austin Scott, Ann Arbor; S. W. Dorr, Manchester; J. C. Rouse, Pittsfield; Jacob Ganzhorn, Ann Arbor; J. D. Baldwin, Ann Arbor; Emil Baur, Ann Arbor; C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor town; J. J. Parshall, Ann Arbor.

A very strange case of the accidental recovery of stolen property has just come to light. About four years ago, the residence of B. F. Watts, of this city, was burglarized and among other things stolen was a silver watch with the words, "B. F. Watts, Ann Arbor," on the dial. The watch had been presented to B. F. Watts by his brother, J. C. Watts, now a jeweler of Saginaw city. Now comes the strange part of the story. A gentleman from Gladwin county left a watch, one day last week, to be repaired at the latter's jewelry store, saying that the watch belonged to a man in his employ. The name on the dial was noticed by the watch-maker, who called Mr. Watts' attention to it, and the latter immediately recognized it as the watch which he had presented to his brother and which had been stolen so long ago. The burglars had evidently sold the watch, which had finally come into the hands of the man residing in Gladwin county. B. F. Watts expects soon to again be in possession of his old watch.

OWEN FAWCETT CRACKS A JOKE.—The other night, during the performance of Hamlet at the Fifth Avenue Theater, the grave-yard scene was in progress, and every one was wrapped in melancholy. Hamlet and Horatio stood in the gloomy churchyard where the grave-diggers were at work. The first grave-digger threw up a shovelful of bones. "Whose skull is that?" said Hamlet, in a sepulchral voice. "Stewart's! I claim the reward," said the grave-digger, in an aside. The reply was so unexpected that Mr. Booth, old stager as he is, came very near laughing. Horatio, who had not so much self-control, had to go up the stage, and the second grave-digger hid behind the pile of earth till he could recover from the effects. But Owen Fawcett never smiled. He is too good a humorist to laugh at his own jokes.—*New York Letter*.

The Republican party is to-day in the position, not of a horse which has won a race, but of one which has secured the first heat. The rest of the contest will depend both on the course taken by itself and on the position of its opponents. It cannot determine the latter, but it can take advantage of wise counsel in its own behalf which may give it victory.—*N. Y. Evening News*.



# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## MICHIGAN.

The Rifle River coal mines in Bay county are developing finely. The drift has been run 275 feet through a splendid vein of canal coal from four to four and a half feet thick and growing better in quality all the way. Some 150 tons of coal have been taken out, including blocks weighing from 50 to 150 pounds each, and without the slightest trace of impurities.

The detective associations of the State had a meeting at Plainfield on the 14th, when a State association was organized, its object being better protection against horse thieves and other felons, to recover stolen property and to bring the guilty to justice. Twelve local associations were represented. The next meeting will be held at Kalamazoo.

The canvass of votes for officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows resulted in the election of the following officers:

M. W. G. M.—J. Servos, Bay City.  
R. W. G. W.—Alex. Ferguson, East Saginaw.  
R. W. G. T.—Benj. Vernon, Detroit.  
R. W. D. G. M.—E. G. D. Holden, Grand Rapids.

Representative to United States Grand Lodge—E. H. Thomson, Flint.

An oak tree was cut in Spaulding, Saginaw county, last week, five and one-half feet in diameter at the butt and cutting four logs, free from every defect, that scaled 8,260 feet.

The United States Court at Grand Rapids has granted a mandamus requiring the Supervisor of Chickamaug, Berrien county, to spread the sum of \$3,658 54 upon the tax roll of that township for the year 1878 to pay a judgment against the town in a railroad bond suit.

H. Kepler, of Grand Rapids, has been arrested for selling obscene literature.

Dr. Manley Miles, ex-professor in the Agricultural College, has just published a book on "Stock Breeding."

An effort will be made in the legislature this winter to pass a law fixing the compensation of supervisors at \$3.00 per day for 14 days of the session, and \$1 per day for any remaining time.

The Supreme Court of this State have decided that a mining company is responsible if the mine is not kept in proper shape, and death results from accidents in consequence.

Col. Sumner, of Kalamazoo, and Charles W. Clisbee, of Cassopolis, are candidates for the secretaryship of the State senate.

When those masked Cornma people retreated, after assaulting editor Ingersoll, they left on the field of battle a set of false teeth and an ear-ring, and that is how one of them "gave themselves away."

Justice Brooks, of East Saginaw, has put the legal clamps upon the members of a Buena Vista charivari mob, by fining some of them and sending others to jail. Good for Brooks!

Thirty sheriffs were in attendance at the state convention at Jackson. The topics discussed were fees, lockages, board, washing and disbursements. An appointment was appointed a reduction of rates for officers being sued for the transaction of criminal business.

The subject of asking the legislature to pass a law fixing railroad fare at two cents per mile was brought up, and resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the members of the association to do all in their power to secure the passage of the law. It was resolved that all officers be eligible to membership of the association hereafter. The place for holding the next convention will probably be at Lansing.

President Miller, of the State Fish Commission, received on Friday a splendid specimen of the land-locked salmon. Two years ago he placed in the lake some of the eggs of the Atlantic salmon. This was planted in a little lake in the north part of the Lower Peninsula, which did not seem to have any other fish. Now the specimen is ready. This is only one of a number, which have been taken, proving the perfect success of the undertaking. This salmon is a male, is richly colored, is a thoroughbred in every respect, and weighs eight pounds.

A fire at Metamora Friday afternoon destroyed Donaldson's hardware store and Miller's meat market. McKee's carriage shop was slightly injured. Loss about \$2,000.

Edmore, north of Stanton, is a marvel as to growth. Last May there were but three log houses in the place; but now there are 80 to 100 frame buildings, including six stores for dry goods and groceries, a clothing store, a hardware store, two drug houses, a hotel, two meat markets, one or two barber shops and six saloons and restaurants.

A venerable machine is to be set up in Petoskey soon, so as to enable much beautiful wood which is wasted or sent elsewhere to be worked up, to be utilized on the spot.

Christian Breitenbach, the boy who murdered his grandfather in Springwells, near Detroit, last August, has been found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for life.

Grand Rapids has the diphtheria, and attributes it to fields of rotting cabbage in the vicinity where the disease has broken out.

Diphtheria has again broken out at Flint, and vicinity in such a malignant form as to almost assume the proportions of an epidemic, several cases having already resulted fatally within the past few days.

An attorney named Cary, at Reese, Bay county, has been arrested, charged with getting a warranty deed from a farmer to whom he had loaned money, on the pretense that it was a mortgage.

Late Post Office changes in Michigan: Discontinued—Shattuckville, Saginaw county. Postmasters Appointed—Champion, Marquette county, Patrick J. Noonan; Clay Hill, Wexford county, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Meter; Milom, Isle Royale county, John G. Gaily; Oakville, Monroe county, Mrs. Charlotte Newcomb.

The land sales of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway are larger this year than ever before.

Coldwater has shipped this fall 25,000 barrels of apples, 61 carloads of live stock and 48 tons of poultry.

In the Nineteenth Judicial District, S. D. Haight, of Ludington, independent, was elected over A. McFarley, of Manistee, Republican, by 277 majority.

There is to be a grand "ring hunt" seven miles from Portland, Ionia Co., on the fourth of December. The territory embraced in this hunt is to be four miles square, and embraces parts of Sebawa and Sunfield Townships.

The First National Bank of Ann Arbor proposes reducing its capital stock.

C. R. Burr, for some time deputy postmaster of Lansing, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Pontiac asylum.

In the United States District Court at Grand Rapids decrees were granted in favor of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company against seventeen dentists, residents of different sections of this State, for violations of the company's patents.

Saturday night a young daughter of William Fitzgerald, who lives near Muir, was scalded to death by falling backward into a kettle of boiling cider.

A boy five years old, named Tompkins, fell into a well-fifty five feet deep, at Ludington, Sunday, and was dead when taken out.

The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange will be held in the State Capitol December 10. A cordial invitation is extended to all patrons of the fourth degree to visit the sessions of this body, and become more familiar with the principles and work of the order. A fine opportunity will be thus given to view the new State House, and its surroundings, and to visit the Agricultural College. Anticipating a large attendance, the committee have made special rates for members of the order with all the leading hotels in Lansing.

L. K. Holmes, R. M. Brown and H. J. Relye, of Bloomingdale, have been arrested and lodged in jail charged with conspiracy and defrauding that township of \$900. Holmes was treasurer, and claimed that he was chloroformed and robbed. The complaint charges that the parties went through the form of robbery to hide embezzlement.

Perry Russell, a prominent business man of Manistee, was drowned Monday near Mantion, while looking after driving logs.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will extend their road six miles further north from Petoskey, to connect with Crooked Lake, and make connections with water with Cheboygan and Mackinac. This will facilitate access to the famous "burnt lands" agricultural districts in the Northern Peninsula.

Rev. David L. Murray of Saline, arrested on a charge of lewd and lascivious cohabitation, has been bound over for trial at the Circuit Court.

A large wildcat was shot in the streets of East Saginaw Sunday.

Dr. Jacob Bentum charged with causing the death of the wife of Arnold Zierly by abortion last August, at Grand Rapids, was convicted of manslaughter.

At the Michigan Central yards, about one-half of the offerings were disposed of, the balance going east. Prices were unchanged. Among the sales were 14 head of coarse mixed butchers steers, av. 830 lbs., at \$2 25; 17 do, av. 825 lbs., at \$2 50; 15 fair do, av. 870 lbs., at \$2 80; 4 choice heifers, av. 940 lbs., at \$3 20; 6 do steers, av. 1,010 lbs., at \$3 30.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,338 head. Sales were: 102 av 89 lbs., at \$3 12; 112, av 92 lbs., at \$3 35; 148 av 90 lbs., at \$3 12; 33 av 83 lbs., at \$3 25; 30, av 104 lbs., at \$3 70; 104, av 90 lbs., at \$3 35; 99, av 89 lbs., at \$3 25; 92, av 82 lbs., at \$3 25.

All the hogs offered were taken and buyers were still short. Prices advanced 10 cents per hundred. Sales were at 2.60 to 2.95—the latter price for a fine lot averaging 312 lbs.

Lizzie Spafford, an inmate of the Wayne county poorhouse, when two years of age, from some unknown cause, became totally blind and deaf. She is now 13. About a year ago she lost the power of speech. Last week she sprained her wrist, and an attending physician administered chloroform to dress the arm. When the girl recovered from the effects of the drug she began to whisper, and at length fully recovered the power of speech, and seems to remember everything she ever knew.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, states the total number of banks and private bankers in the country at 6,456, with an aggregate capital of \$775,776,000, and aggregate deposits of \$1,919,954,000. During the past year 28 banks have been organized with an authorized capital of \$2,775,000, of which \$1,598,800 in circulating notes have been issued. Fifteen banks have failed within this period, having an aggregate capital of \$2,712,500, and 41 banks, with a total capital of \$5,200,000, have voluntarily discontinued business. The total amount of United States National banks, collected from the commission of the system to the present time, is as follows:

On circulation.....\$39,775,817  
On deposits.....40,328,256  
On capital.....5,929,480

Of the United States bonds held by national banks on November 1, 1888, and deposited with the Treasury for their credit, there were outstanding nearly three-fourths bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The amount of this class of bonds has since been gradually reduced until it is now less than one-fourth of all the bonds held, while nearly one-fourth of the whole amount bears interest at the rate of 4 and 4 per cent. Only about one-fifth of the entire issues of the latter classes of bonds is now held by the national banks. The Comptroller defends the national banking system at length and argues for its continuance.

The life insurance companies are considerably excited by the death of a young man, Col. Walton Dwight, who within three months previous had succeeded in getting policies in favor of his wife and son, amounting to \$253,600 and paid about \$2,200 for premiums. Since he was financially embarrassed, and it is thought he could have raised, only with the greatest difficulty, the \$3,000 to meet the premiums due on the next quarter, it is the theory in some insurance offices that Dwight intended, when he took out the policies, to be a dead man before another premium was due.

Postmaster-General Key ordered the Spring Garden (Ala.) post-office to be discontinued and mails for that place to be sent to a neighboring postoffice at Ladiga, on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against the special agent of the post-office, who has discovered gross frauds in the stamp sales of the village postmaster, and procured the latter's arrest upon a warrant from the United States Commissioner.

The report of the American Public Health Association sets forth that yellow fever was imported into New Orleans by the steamer ship, Emily Saunders in the month of May. The commission visited various infected points in the Mississippi valley, and found as a result of their investigation sad neglect and violations of the laws of health in regard to drainage, inattention to deposits of fecal matter, and the refusal to accept of vegetable matter. The conclusions reached are as follows:

First—We have not in a solitary instance found a case of yellow fever which we could justifiably consider as of "de novo" origin, or indigenous to its locality.

Second—In respect to most of the various points of evidence, the persons of hotels, showing importation was direct and convincing in its character.

Third—The transmission of yellow fever between points separated by any considerable distances appeared to be due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in the clothing or on the persons of people going from infected districts. In other instances it was conveyed in cotton bolls or other goods of the same description.

Fourth—The weight of testimony is very pronounced against the further use of disinfectants. Physicians in infected towns, almost without exception, state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever, while some of them affirm that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick.

Fifth—Personal prophylaxis, by means of drugs or other therapeutic means, has proved a constant failure. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine are of some use in prevention.

Sixth—Quarantines established with such degree of surveillance and rigor that absolute nonintercourse is the result, have effectually and without exception protected its subjects from yellow fever.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met at Richmond, Va., Nov. 20th, in 12th annual session; 25 States were represented. The reports of officers show that the order is in a flourishing condition throughout the country.

In the Supreme Court at Washington, Tuesday the argument was commenced in the Credit Mobilier case.

At Cambridge, Ohio, in the case of Eliza Britton against the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$3,388, being a \$5,000 policy with interest, less the amount of the note for the premium, with interest.

No money was ever paid for this risk, and the policy was surrendered and the note returned four months before the assured's death. The decision was given on account of an extension of time on the note.

A terrible coal mine explosion occurred at the Sullivan coal mine, Sullivan, Ind. The explosion was caused by the ignition of lamp flames with gas, and a terrible velocity was added by the fact of there being eight kegs of powder below. There were 30 men in the mine at the time, of whom 13 were killed outright, eight or ten wounded, and the others, suffering so from suffocation that their lives hang by a thread.

A favorable report of a committee of miners on the Sierra Nevada mine restores confidence. Cross cut 2,200 level is now in rich ore, six feet on top and ten on bottom. The cross cut is so hot it is almost impossible to work in it. Cross cut 1,100 level is now in a mixture of cap rock and low grade ore.

The October yield of precious metals on the Pacific Coast is estimated at \$2,250,100; the highest yet.

D. B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, chairman of the National Committee of the National party, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Washington November 30.

The Executive Committee of the Society of Friends on Indian affairs, in session at Cincinnati, report fair progress on the part of the Indians, and even the progress of the protest against taxing agencies away from them and giving them to politicians.

During the past 30 days 17 whalers have arrived at San Francisco from the North, bringing 7,700 barrels of oil, 6,800 pounds of whalebone, and 28,000 pounds of ivory.

The estimates for the support of the navy for the next fiscal year are about the same as the sum appropriated during the last session of Congress for the year ending June next, namely, about \$14,000,000. The report of the Secretary will show that the appropriations have not only been confined within their proper limits, but there is a small balance in the credit of the Naval Appropriation bill. The credit of the Naval Appropriation bill order the building of new vessels, the Secretary, with the means asked for, can render those we now have more efficient and keep them in good repair. Our navy is in much better condition than it was a year ago, and well adapted to peace establishments, and even in case of war with a foreign power, ninety vessels for hostile purposes could be at once supplied. These include fifteen monitors and six frigates for coast defense, together with two torpedo boats, experiments with which show their efficiency for the purposes intended.

The Grand Jury in the United States Court brought indictments against the following persons for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction of the Chicago custom-house, by the means of fraudulent vouchers, out of \$850,000: Jas. G. Hill, supervising architect of the treasury; Edwin Burleigh, ex-superintendent of the construction; William A. Potter, ex-supervising architect; John M. Mueller, stone contractor of Cincinnati; A. G. Mills, Mueller's agent and reputed partner; Geo. J. Reid, Mueller's foreman; Alex. C. Wheaton, ex-stone inspector; and Geo. C. Prussing, ex-assistant superintendent of construction. The evidence shows continued shameful management in the sub-contracts by Supervising Architect Hill, whereby the Government is being inexorably defrauded, and the city of Chicago deprived of a Government building.

The mail has been robbed near Fort Fetterman, W.V., all the money being taken and the letters scattered over the ground. Two passengers were robbed at the same time.

The sheriff and deputy sheriff of Sumpter county, S. C., were arrested on a charge of resisting the process of the United States Court in arresting Sam Lee, who, it is alleged, was already in the custody of the United States Marshal as a witness in the United States court.

Seventy head of horses were stolen from Paxton and 60 from Sheldizey rancho, on the North Platte, supposed by Indians.

Another call has been made for the redemption of five millions of 5-20s for redemption this year with the proceeds of the 4 per cents.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram from Collector Bryant, at Austin, Tex., S. C., saying: "Capt. Hoffman's detachment of the revenue force was surrounded on the night of the 20th in a house where they were stopping in Abbeville county, near Georgia, by a band of armed men, at least forty in number, and ordered to leave the premises. The detachment was threatened and several shots were fired. It is believed that the efforts of the farmer with whom they were staying saved them. The officers have withdrawn to Abbeville Court House, waiting reinforcements, which I have ordered."

Eight lives were lost by the explosion of gas in a mine at Tecoma, Idaho, on the 10th inst. The mining department has begun buying gold bullion for Greenbacks at par at Boise City, Idaho. They buy now at Denver, Colorado, about \$100,000 per month, and at Charlotte, N. C., \$4,000 per month.

The wrestling match at Chicago between McLaughlin of Detroit and McMahon of Chicago, a \$1,000 a side and the champion's belt, resulted in a draw. It was the greatest match and developed the most "science" ever exhibited in the wrestler's ring. McLaughlin at once challenged McMahon for another match, for \$2,500 a side and the championship.

A number of Indians have left the Umatilla reservation, and the citizens of Oregon, among them, are shooting or hanging every one found off the reservation. A number have been shot and two were hung near LaGrande.

The steamship Sarmatian, in which the Governor General Lorne, and his wife the Princess, were conveyed to Halifax, experienced heavy weather throughout the entire voyage, but arrived safely at Halifax at 9 p. m. Saturday evening.

The election of Commodore C. K. Garrison of New York City to the Presidency of the Wabash Railroad is promptly followed by the announcement that a new track is to be laid between the terminus of the Wabash road in Toledo and the Grand Trunk junction in Detroit, and that these two great thoroughfares will work in harmony in the future, thus forming together a grand through line from St. Louis and the Great West to the ocean.

Nine convicts, six black and three whites, were publicly whipped at New Castle, Del., Saturday, five being also pilloried.

From the monthly statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the excess of export over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows:

Month ended October 31, 1878.....\$ 27,748,464  
Month ended October 31, 1877.....17,731,155  
Ten months ended October 31, 1878, 237,070,012  
Ten months ended October 31, 1877, 72,191,448  
Excess of exports over imports of gold and silver coin and bullion exhibits the following:  
Month ended October 31, 1878, excess of imports.....\$ 2,096,807  
Month ended October 31, 1877, excess of exports.....293,169  
Ten months ended October 31, 1878, excess of imports.....2,416,261  
Ten months ended October 31, 1877, excess of imports.....24,999,949

A dispatch from Cascade says that the Columbia River expedition sent out by Gen. Howard for the purpose of capturing the renegade Indians was a complete success.

A very hearty and brilliant reception was given the new Governor General of Canada at Halifax.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

While the veterans of Italy were marching in procession to celebrate the escape of the King from assassination, a bomb was thrown in their ranks; two veterans were killed and several wounded.

During the celebration by citizens and students, of Queen Margarita's birthday, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, but without serious result. The person supposed to have thrown the missile was arrested.

The naval authorities at Carthage have discovered a federalist plot and arrested some of the officers, who will be court-martialed. One ringleader has fled. The sailors are loyal.

KYRIER PASS, Thursday P.M., November 21. At daybreak this morning Gen. Brown stood on a little plain beyond Jumrood, watching the march to the front. A picket of the enemy's cavalry was visible on the top of the Thagui Ridge, beyond the range. The advance guard moved on and bravely and recently crested a height, whence at 10 o'clock a skirmishing fire was opened on the enemy's picket. Our force pressing and occasionally firing, reached the Thagui Ridge whence Ali Musjid is clearly visible. At noon the British moved to the first shell, which burst in air. The second shell was well aimed and flew over the flagstaff on Thagui Ridge, and fell without bursting beyond. A long halt was necessary to allow our heavy

battery to come up, and the interval was utilized by the horse artillery in placing guns on a height to our right. Fort Ali Musjid replied, and the firing became somewhat brisk. Meanwhile the British moved on to the left of Fort Ali Musjid, and some persons conjectured that it was McPherson's turning movement on our right coming into operation. But the Afghans about Ali Musjid held their ground, although thus apparently threatened on the flank and on the rear. The Afghans replied with spirit from Fort Ali Musjid at first, but afterwards slackly. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the horse-pioneers reached the scene, as did also Magennis's nine-pounders. The horse guns then moved off our horse artillery gave place to the nine-pounder battery, while the forty-pounders played against the right of the Afghan position. The Afghan guns slowly but steadily replied, making good practice, especially from their seven-pounders in the central bastion. About 2 o'clock two forty-pound shells crashed into the central bastion and crumbled a great portion of it, apparently dismounting the gun which had been so stubborn. Soon after 2 o'clock the infantry advanced briskly. The fourth brigade took the left slope of the valley, pressing on through the rocks towards Fort Ali Musjid, while the third brigade took the right side.

When the last rocky ridge on the left slope was crossed, the rocky plateau followed nearly up to the foot of Ali Musjid. The skirmishers pushed on steadily, firing briskly and evoking a sharp reply from the enemy, who were studying the rock strewn slopes. Meanwhile Manderson's battery, on along the bed of the stream, had come into action. The four guns previously silenced came again into action and the enemy developed guns in new places.

In view of expected co-operation from two brigades despatched on a turning movement and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow, precautions being taken to protect our position and the treasury. Having where they stood. On our left the third brigade had gained a position very close to the right flank of Ali Musjid, and indeed they were almost within storming distance.

LONDON, November 23.—An advance detachment of the Third Brigade moved forward till they found themselves confronted by successive lines of entrenchments at dusk, when retiring in accordance with orders, they were severely handled. Maj. Birch who commanded, and Lieut. Fitzgerald were killed, and a lieutenant and over 30 Sepoys and 4 artillery men wounded.

A dispatch states that after a battle of several hours duration, on Friday, in which the Afghans did effective firing, the garrison of Ali Musjid bolted precipitately, leaving arms, food, 21 cannon, and 40 or 50 wounded. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken, and it is reported that the Afghan commander is among them. Considerable firing was heard up the pass this (Friday) morning in the direction of Tylter's turning force. It is believed that the Afghans are not in a condition to make any further resistance.

The English Parliament will reconvene December 5.

The British column advancing into Afghanistan since Nibi, due east of Dasar.

One hundred mills, employing 52,000 hands, have stopped running on account of a strike at Oldham, England, in opposition to a seven per cent. reduction of wages. Some of the oldest firms have not endorsed the reduction.

J. & J. Fenton & Sons, private bankers, of Rochdale and Heywood, have suspended liabilities in Rochdale \$250,000. The woolen trade is largely involved.

The steamship Pomerania, from New York to Hamburg, collided in the English Channel with a vessel and sunk in about 20 minutes. Of the Pomerania's passengers, 162 were rescued and 58 are missing. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision. The crew, who numbered 111, were saved. The captain went down with the vessel but was afterwards picked up. The graphic scenes, and cases of bravery and cowardice usual in such cases, are repeated.

The British advance has entered Afghanistan proper.

The Pope has issued instructions to the Nuncios in which socialism is sternly denounced.

There is trouble between Denmark and Germany.

## THE VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

We present below a tabulated statement of the vote for Governor in 1878, with the exception of Isle Royal, which casts but a few votes:

	COUNTIES.	R.	D.
	Alcona.....	215	219
	Allegan.....	3205	363
	Alpena.....	618	719
	Antwerp.....	377	38
	Baraga.....	133	205
	Barry.....	2284	553
	Bellevue.....	1387	1592
	Berrien.....	324	417
	Bia.....	3013	362
	Branch.....	3422	1517
	Cahoon.....	2325	1414
	Cass.....	249	144
	Charlevoix.....	263	272
	Cheboygan.....	473	34
	Chippewa.....	273	308
	Clare.....	249	144
	Crawford.....	2446	2120
	Cunton.....	572	269
	Delta.....	3139	2225
	Eaton.....	3098	1811
	Emmet.....	164	71
	Genesee.....	1646	787
	Grand Haven.....	3573	743
	Grand Traverse.....	1851	1140
	Gratiot.....	928	705
	Hillsdale.....	341	2649
	Houghton.....	2864	1261
	Huron.....	465	314
	Ingham.....	848	439
	Ionia.....	3651	1829
	Iosco.....	2489	2861
	Isabella.....	322	134
	Jackson.....	5691	1633
	Kalamazoo.....	492	307
	Kalkaska.....	318	165
	Kenosha.....	2619	1906
	Keweenaw.....	394	306
	Lake.....	4740	143
	Lapeer.....	2357	2514
	Lecanaw.....	55	188
	Lenawee.....	2098	2391
	Livingston.....	591	816
	Macatawa.....	33	154
	Macomb.....	1865	997
	Manistee.....	670	384
	Manitou.....	1132	311
	Marquette.....	675	473
	Mecosta.....	607	130
	Menominee.....	169	37
	Midland.....	2154	2674
	Missaukee.....	2230	1140
	Monroe.....	1730	538
	Montcalm.....	906	282
	Muskegon.....	4133	4192
	Newaygo.....	920	179
	Oakland.....	76	12
	Oceana.....	184	23
	Ogemaw.....	598	22
	Ontonagon.....	229	11
	Oscoda.....	230	105
	Otsego.....	198	19
	Ottawa.....	115	21
	Presque Isle.....	2767	859
	Roscommon.....	1453	63
	Saginaw.....	2522	1075
	Schoolcraft.....	298	240
	Shiawassee.....	2263	94
	St. Clair.....	1977	56
	St. Joseph.....	3016	102
	Tuscola.....	3338	382
	Van Buren.....	9337	960
	Washtenaw.....	590	
	Wayne.....		
	Wexford.....		



## INDIAN LIFE.

### DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF CIVILIZATION.

An Indian agent, writing from White River Agency, Colorado, last month, says:

After a long observation of the Indian life and character, commenced years ago, and, latterly, continued day after day and month after month, the conclusion has been reached, by this observer, that it is the woman who opposes every step made by the government toward civilization—that she is the master, and that her husband is the slave. Perhaps the reader will come to the same conclusion from the following facts.

Originally, the woman might have made a compact with the man stated in these words: "Here are my children whom I love more than anything else; next I love you, I will take sole charge of these children, caring for them by night and day, clothing and feeding them, but in doing this I cannot leave them, therefore you must hunt the buffalo and deer, the beaver and bear—in fact, I cannot always climb mountains, nor lie down away from the children when night comes, but you bring the game to our lodge, I will dress the skins and prepare the food." Possibly the man first proposed this arrangement, or enforced it, but it is precisely on this basis the family is organized, and hence we see the man living what is called a genteel life, that is one of comparative idleness and made decidedly easy by the issue of rations by the government, while the woman leads a laborious and most active life. Each day as the sun descends, she and her daughters come into the village from the timbered valleys loaded with firewood, a load weighing from 20 to 100 pounds; she rises first in the morning and builds the fire, and prepares the breakfast, in some cases cooked better than many white women cook; as soon as this is over she is out in the sun stretching or dressing buckskin or buffalo hides, or stroking out garments, or sewing or ornamenting them with beadwork and embroidery, often in a neat, artistic manner with symmetrically flowing lines, and, except in rare cases, she has no idle hours. The truth is, an Indian village is, so far as the women are concerned, as full of active industry as any factory village of New England.

Meanwhile, the men have nothing to do. The young men often lie sleeping as late as 10 o'clock in the morning, and when they get up and stretch, possibly wash, themselves, they go to the camp-kettle for meat and to the frying-pan or bake-kettle for bread, washing it down with weak coffee; after that they sit around in the shade or by the fire with their companions, smoking cigarettes and enjoying themselves full as much as the young men at Newport or Saratoga. If there is to be a dance they call on their mother for their best clothes, consisting of all sorts of buckskin traps, leggings that barely reach the hips—adorned around the bottoms and along the sides with buckskin fringe more elaborate and complicated than the fringes of the finest lady in the world; a blanket is strapped around the middle to cover the buff, that of necessity would be exposed, and then comes a calico or flannel shirt and perhaps over this a buckskin coat, fringed to death. The mother's tailoring seems never to have aimed at making the leggings fit any part of the body above the hips, accordingly a strip of buckskin, or of red flannel three inches broad and often two feet long hangs down between the legs both behind and before, and the gift by the government of pantaloons does not help the matter, for these are worn only on rare occasions, or they are cut off so as to make leggings, the body part being thrown away, or converted to other uses, and therefore every Indian in full dress exposes the native buff on and around the hips, though never to such an extent as may be suspected.

Now, the women's dress is in every way modest, consisting of a full gown, though there is always an opening of six or eight inches long under the arms exposing the buff when the arm is raised, which is seldom, an arrangement apparently devised for nursing mothers, and said gown reaches to the ankles, while there are buckskin leggings, often combined with the moccasins, a garment extremely well suited for riding on horseback man-fashion. A shirt is generally worn, but it is of the same fashion as a man's. Modesty and propriety of dress being so highly characteristic of the Indian woman, not the least attempt being made of showing off any of the bodily charms, it is certainly a matter of surprise, and even of speculation, that she should have adopted and should keep up, the style of the men's garments leading to exposure, and also, one would think, to great discomfort on account of cold. But it is true that nothing is more difficult than reform in this respect.

When weekly rations are issued by the government at the agency, all the women come in, riding on horseback, and after the cross for a signature is made they seize the supplies with eagerness, getting all they can, and if a mistake is made in their favor they will hide it if possible. Such a thing as being honest with the agent never enters their heads; and they pack the flour, sugar, etc., on their horses, in an expeditious, workmanlike manner, while the men, dressed in all the finery they possess, particularly young men, sit around on their horses admiring and passive spectators, nor have I ever, except in extreme emergency, seen a man assist a woman to load her horse, or help her in any of her labors. The consequence and outcome of this is that the Indian women are as active, as energetic, and as keen as an observing as a human being can well become. Her muscles are solid and wiry, her body is strung together as firmly and as harmoniously as a newly-toned piano. Whatever she has learned, she is perfect in; she has no doubts, no hesitation; and whatever work she has in hand is performed with the energy and enthusiasm of a nimble mechanic working by the job with the expecta-

tion of making \$10 a day. Thus it is that the mind of the Indian woman is the master-mind, and there is no greater mistake than that which seems deeply rooted that she is the slave, and her husband the master, for the contrary is the truth. She being the worker, is the master, the same as it is the world over and in all conditions and ages, the true workers being the master, whatever may be the outward appearances. In our old slavery days when masters came to understand the details of work—having commenced poor and accumulated wealth so that they could buy slaves and then under, taking to extend the system, to make it conform to their ideas—then slavery exploded, because a new master came in.

This matter requires some deeper investigation, so do you try to carry out any measure with the Indian men, except by a power back of you, or in you, without consulting the Indian women and see how you will come out, or even consult the women, and you will find them immovable. The case is, they know, as if by instinct, that the worker is the master, and they are utterly opposed to the men working, and utterly opposed to any change in any respect that shall tend to an abridgement of their power. An Indian man is their subject, their necessary instrument, he can hunt for them, he can defend them and their children, the same as a dog, and he is allowed to, and his wishes are consulted, for here come in love, and affection, always and everywhere most powerful, but when he proposes to share her labors, in other words, to divide her throne, she rebels,—in fact he dare not make the attempt. We have had plenty of instances of this, in young men being induced to wear white men's clothes, since it is a folly to undertake any kind of work in the garments of a Roman senator, and the result is they go back in a short time to their buckles and leggings, for they cannot stand the jibes and sneers and ridicule of the women; for say what we may, every man is controlled by the opinion of at least one woman. It is only by tremendous pressure and power that the women will consent to have their children go to school,—in fact they never do consent, and the only pupils are orphans, or motherless children whom no one will care for, yet the great majority are cared for rather than they shall fall into the hands of a white teacher, and be dressed in nice clean clothes and eat with a knife and fork. Once, several young men or large boys attended school one winter, and learned to read and write a little, and they became quite a show, but they would neither cut wood for their own fires, nor bring water to cook, and the white employees did it, and one of them learned so much of the blacksmith's trade as to forge a key with which the gang entered the store-room and stole several dozen canned fruit, and helped themselves to cakes and pies. Long ago they went back to the tribe, and to this day they laugh at the education they acquired.

Deeper observation leads to the heart and core of the great difficulty that lies in the way of Indian civilization, and indeed of other civilization, or rather of human progress, and this is the blind tenderness which the mother feels for her children. An Indian child, or at least boy, must never be whipped, the mother cannot stand it, and she will not. It is true she herself will knock the youngsters around, and she can scold till all is blue—probably she swears, but when the father takes a boy in hand to make him perform any service out of a prescribed or long-established duty, which, of course, must be approved by the women, there is trouble in camp. Imagine what a father can do in such a case, for, to start with, he has an enfeebled body and mind, opposed by a wiry, aggressive and positive mind, and he submits. Thus, what we know as a discipline or training cannot exist among the Indians, the mother's blind tenderness forbids, and so one has a condition in which the maternal instinct, short-sighted and foolish, is united with energy and force that is derived from unremitted labor and thus the woman becomes the master, while effeminacy and affection and idleness, combine to make the man in all things, regarding progress and elevation, a slave. Therefore, women in the Indian social state is the natural savage.

I am studying the character of one of the chiefs named Johnson, a tall, middle-aged, swift and alert fellow, with two or three wives, who has got civilized notions in his head, for he keeps cows and has milk and butter. He has a brood of chickens, and means to have eggs, a table has been made for him at which he and his eat, and now he wants chairs. Next year he means to have a house and a garden; in short, he is on the way to independence, or rather to emancipation. The best proof of this, shocking as it may seem, is that he has whipped one of his wives, and when she ran away with another man, and finally, for some reason, came back, he whipped her again, and now all is peace. Whether such a man can, during his life, become truly civilized is extremely doubtful, because he is too fond of painting his face in all the gorgeous colors of a setting sun; he disdains trousers, and his appetite is so enormous he wants half a dozen meals a day. A good-sized potato is scarcely more than a mouthful, ditto, a biscuit, he runs horses twenty times a day, and he is still afraid to send his children to school. But he has the true grit of a business and progressive man, for besides being a practicing physician, putting money, and buckskin, in his pocket, he has raised a fine lot of potatoes, getting women and children to do the work, for little pay, and this in potatoes, while he superintends with a sharp eye; he has perhaps a hundred horses well cared for, and he intends to go ahead.

What the go-ahead of such a man would be if left to himself, and without being influenced by a superior race except remotely, by way of example, was exhibited long ago in European social history, when the chief was an energetic, enterprising innovator, crushing down opposition, especially in his own family. For, as game being scarce and food was obtained with difficulty, the

chief turned his attention to growing crops in a rude manner, forcing wild cattle to work, and when he grew a supply of food he employed poorer men and families to work for their board, and eventually made slaves of them, putting collars on their necks, first of raw-hide and next of brass or iron; if they ran away and were caught they were flogged. Their own children were made to obey in whatever he commanded; if they were rebellious, they were whipped within an inch of their lives, while the mother hid herself and wailed till she got better. A greater breadth of grain was grown, and natural fruits were cultivated, the garden was surrounded by a stone wall, the poor hovel rose into a rude castle, for he had robbed enemies, and he was as ready to fight an invader as to keep his own slaves at work. His appetite was great, and wine and beer were his drink, and no small quantity sufficed; soon there was family pride, a noble family began to dawn, for presently he became such a master as Cedric, described by Scott as his Ivanhoe. So, standing as if among the ancient Britons, or the Germans, who, as Tacitus relates, were subject to their women, one cannot help seeing that the only road from the savage to the civilized state is first by the elevation and emancipation of the men, making them in some respects equal, and in others superior to women, by reason of assuming new duties and labors—the two working in harmony. The greatest progress in this direction has been defined as civilization. But there remains a vast field of operation in which the women and the men shall engage yet more seriously, energetically and harmoniously together, seeking a common happiness and destiny. This social condition is for the future.

### Clandestine Courtships.

The educational institutions of Oberlin have always been regarded as furnishing a conspicuous example of the benefits to be derived from co-education of the sexes. To all objections that have been offered, the answer invariably has been returned: "No scandal has ever blotted the fair fame of our village or its institutions, and years of trial have given the experiment a thorough test." From all parts of the country have been gathered here some 800 students, 250 of whom are ladies. For their government a strict code of rules has been enforced. They are required to attend prayers in the morning, at noon, and at 5 P.M. At 10 o'clock they also have prayers, and before retiring they have prayers again. As the inhabitants go through very much of the same programme, some idea may be formed of the morals of Oberlin. On Thursday evening at 6 o'clock the merchants close their places of business and, under pain of losing trade, are expected to attend prayer-meeting.

One of the strictest rules of the college is that which requires ladies to be in their rooms by 7:30 o'clock and gentlemen by 10 o'clock, and to remain in their rooms for the remainder of the night. A widespread violation of this rule has lately been discovered. For a number of weeks some eight or ten students of both sexes have been holding clandestine meetings. On a starry night they made their escape from their rooms, some by the back stairs, others by convenient roofs of summer kitchens, and others still by knotting together several sheets, the rope thus made being securely fastened to the furniture, and affording a risky but certain means of reaching the ground. Among those who thus violated the rules were two pretty girls—one from Michigan, aged 22; the other from the city of Mansfield, and not yet out of her teens. Each of these girls had two devoted admirers, and carried on double courtships.

The morning after one of these meetings, one of these young women began to reflect upon the possible consequences. For several days remorse preyed upon her, and seeking sympathy and advice, she counselled with a trusted classmate. She was advised to go to her sister's home, in a neighboring town, and confess all, and on the following day, after obtaining permission, she sought the house of her relatives. Her sister was overwhelmed with grief, but instructed her to return at once to Oberlin and state her case to the lady principal. The result was an immediate meeting of the Faculty and the prompt expulsion of the offending students. Six were expelled at once, and investigations are progressing that will probably result in the expulsion of others. One Professor said that he would rather have all the buildings burn to the ground than have such a thing happen. It was a blot upon Oberlin, an injury to the college and a blow at the co-education of sexes.—*Oberlin Letter to the New York Sun.*

General A. Lane Fox gives in a letter to The Spectator his idea of the origination among savages of the bow as a weapon; "We know that one of the first lessons we learn by experience when we go out shooting as a boy is to keep at a little distance from the man in front when we go through a cover, so that the branches, as they are released from his pressure through the wood, may not spring back into one's face. It was no doubt in this way that the elastic property of wood forced itself upon the notice of the primeval hunter. We next find him utilizing the knowledge thus obtained in the very same groove in which he acquired it. A branch is bent back by a thong in the track of an animal and to the end of it the savage attaches his spear, so that the animal, as he moves along the familiar path releases the spring and is pierced by the weapon. Such bow-traps are common amongst savages and are not confined to any particular tribe. The accidental breaking of the means of attachment would show that the spear could be projected to a considerable distance, and hence the bow, the form of which, amongst some savages, appears to indicate that it arose in this way and was not invented outright."

### Showers of Fire-balls.

On a clear night star-like objects are seen to move suddenly across a part of the sky and quickly disappear, sometimes leaving a faint train of light. These are called shooting stars. When there is no moonlight a few may be seen every hour. Some statements place the number which may be counted by a single observer in twelve hours at a hundred. If this be correct, and every inhabitant of the globe would carefully scan the heavens at the same time and see a like number, the amount would be hundreds of millions. While such calculations may be in advance of facts, there can be no doubt that myriads of meteors pass through our atmosphere during the course of one revolution of the earth around the sun. There are, however, periods when they are exceedingly numerous and follow one another in such quick succession as to give to the sky the appearance of being covered with flakes of fire. One of these periods, in which more than the usual number can always be seen, occurs on the 10th of August. As this day is the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, the shower is generally known by the name of the Laurentian shower.

Another period at which they are still more numerous is the night of the 12th and 13th of November, although they are generally more frequent than usual some nights before and after that date. The November shower differs in this respect from most of the other returns of meteors at stated intervals, that at well ascertained periods the brilliancy and number of shooting stars is such as to present the appearance of a rain of fire. This phenomenon was first observed and described with scientific accuracy by Humboldt and Bopland in South America in 1799. Although interesting and astonishing as it necessarily was to all who pursued their narrative, it was almost forgotten when on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833, the inhabitants of North America were aroused to behold one of the most strange and brilliant expositions of nature which they had ever witnessed. As there was no moonlight, the whole sky seemed to be emitting sparks of fire and streams of light; some gliding in serpentine courses along the sky others appearing to descend towards the earth, but becoming extinguished in the air, and a few, like fire-balls sent to destroy, remaining for some seconds, and then exploding and emitting sparks like a rocket. To the scientist it presented a subject for thoughtful consideration. The boisterous were awed to silence by the evidence of mysterious operations in nature, which showed the might of Deity and the impotence of man, while not a few of the ignorant and vicious concluded that the final destruction of the earth was about to commence and their doom was near.

As this return of the phenomenon had occurred thirty-four years after it had been observed in South America, scientists looked for its reappearance in 1767. In this they were not disappointed. In Europe the display was fully as astonishing and awe-inspiring as that of 1833 had been in America. In this country, owing to the strong light of the moon, the effect was not so striking as it had been thirty-four years before, but, nevertheless, a large number of meteors were observed. The Professor of Astronomy at the High School and his assistants counted upwards of three thousand between 1 o'clock and daylight, the greatest number on this, as on the former occasion, appearing about half-past 4 a. m. Nearly all of them seemed to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo, or that part of the heavens toward which the earth was tending in its annual circuit round the sun. Where the meteors come from which sometimes appear in such countless numbers has given rise to much discussion and been the source of many theories. That they revolve around the sun and cross the earth's orbit at the time the greatest number is seen seems obvious. But whence their origin? The most plausible theory is that which supposes the meteors that are seen this month to be due to the comet of 1865. Perhaps the comet itself is but the largest meteor in the November stream.—*Philadelphia Times.*

### She Does What She Can.

Cheery and jolly, she climbed the stairs to the Sun office yesterday as usual, her basket laden with rosy apples, juicy pears and purple grapes. She had a merry word for each of her many customers, and a "God bless ye" for all who spoke kindly. "You must be tired, auntie," said a reporter. "Is it tired I am?" she said. "Faith an' I am that. I've been clavin' windys all the mornin', and this basket's not light."

"You must be getting rich. I dare say you've more money in the savings bank than any of us."

"Well, now, how do you think I'd be after gettin' it, when I haven't a livin' soul to arm a cint for me?"

"But you haven't any one to support?"

"Haven't I thin? Indade but I have. There's me mother-in-law, that's been in wan bid for thray years, for she's paralyzed; and my husband's been sick since thray months before last May; and me son hasn't had wurrick for thray months, an' me takin' care of his childer; an' thin I have an orphan gurrul that I takes care of. No one to support, is it? I think so. But I don't grumble," she said, with a bright smile on her cheerful face. "G'ory be to God, I've got strong arms, an' so long as there's plenty to do and plenty of customers, I can't find fault.—N. Y. Sun.

When the Sultan loses his temper the ladies of the household speak of him as a harem-scare-em fellow.

A man has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?

The favorite flower for wedding bonnets—Marrygold.

### Funerals and Weddings.

New York Graphic.

Certain clergymen at Washington have lately taken occasion to express in a formal way their disapprobation of ostentatious and expensive funerals. In view of the existing hard times, they say that these unnecessary expenditures, always unadvisable, are now little short of criminal. This is a subject upon which the Catholic clergy of the country have frequently expressed the same opinion, and they have done much to check the excess that formerly prevailed; some of the bishops going so far as to arbitrarily limit the number of carriages which should follow a corpse to the grave. The late pope, it will be remembered, left strict orders in his will that his funeral should be a cheap one, and that the monument erected for him should cost but four hundred francs. All this is in the right direction; ostentation and unnecessary displays are always objectionable, but they are particularly so at funerals. Very often, too, they involve expenses which the survivors are poorly able to meet, and which entail distress and sometimes dishonor. Still, the natural feeling that impels the lavishing of honor upon the newly dead is very strong and hard to be controlled. Too often the conscience of the survivor smites him for the neglect or wrong of the dead while living, and he wishes to make compensation. "It is the last thing that can be done, let us do it well," is the thought. The clergy of all denominations will do a good work if, without deriding or denouncing this feeling, they can keep it within proper bounds and prevent it from running to excesses.

Another evidence of good sense in avoiding useless expenditures is to be seen in the growing simplicity of our wedding festivals. It is becoming considered in rather bad taste to permit, at the weddings even of our most wealthy people, the profuse displays, either of apparel, jewelry or bridal presents, that were deemed the correct thing a few years ago. A quiet, elegant, but inexpensive wedding is now becoming the rule, in the best circles, rather than the exception.

This is all right and shows a wholesome tendency. We are old enough as a nation to have sown our wild oats by this time, and to have settled down into the habits of economy, thrift and prudence. The rich can set a good example to the poor by paying a little attention to these matters.

Queen Victoria will be a great grandmother presently. The oldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany was married last February.

### SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, CONDUCTED BY J. G. HOLLAND. The Handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World.

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### Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following: "HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunner." "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1830-45, the time of the Cotton and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS.—This series (begun in August with a portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from plates by W. H. Chase, and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS.—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California artist. The most graphic and picturesque and at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL.—Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of Prof. Huxley, is now in Brazil, with Mr. J. Wells Champney (the artist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South"), preparing for SCRIBNER a series of papers on the present condition, the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-Confederate" soldier, will be among the rarest contributions to SCRIBNER during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of these, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

THE LEADING EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES.—We are now having prepared for SCRIBNER articles on the leading Universities of Europe. They will be written by an American College Professor, Mr. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell (author of "Falconberg," &c.), and will include sketches of the leading men in each of the most important Universities of Great Britain and the Continent.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on How Shall We Spell (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury), The New South, Lawn-Planting for small Places (by Samuel Parsons, of Flushing), Canada of Today, American Art and Artists, American Archeology, Modern Inventions; also, Papers of Travel History, Physical Science, Studies in Literature, Political and Social Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of New Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, &c., &c., &c.

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Poor Eph. Horn, one day, was strolling down Broadway, having just donned a neatly laundered shirt, and looking particularly spruce. Just in front of him a man was walking and showering tobacco juice on either side, a globule of which, borne on a passing zephyr, struck Eph's shirt full and fair in the place where his diamond pin should have reposed. Instead of growing angry, as a less amiable man would have done, Eph, simply stepped up to the stranger and remarked, pointing to his shirt front: "Very handsome and much obliged—got the cuff-buttons to match?"

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These famous lectures delivered in Boston every Monday, by the Reverend Joseph Cook, will be published in full, together with the introductory remarks.

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We offer Rev. Joseph Cook's valuable new volume, entitled "THEOLOGY," "TRANSCENDENTALISM," "ORTHODOXY," "CONSCIENCE," "HEREDITY," and "MARRIAGE," embodying, in a revised and corrected form, the author's previous remarkable Monday Lectures. They are published in handsome book form by Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston. We will mail a copy of any one volume, postpaid, to any subscriber for \$1.00 in advance; or any subscriber may remit \$5.00, and we will send him THE INDEPENDENT for two years, in advance, and two volumes, postpaid, at the expense of the subscriber. The subscriber under this offer will not be entitled to any other Premium.

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1879. —THE— 1879.

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New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping THE POST AND TRIBUNE A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, strong in all departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

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# THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1878.

THE Rev. T. A. Emerson draws the parallel of the two reformers Ben. Butler and Absalom. Ben's bald head alone will save him from the fate of David's favorite son.

It may be that ex-Governor Chamberlain has been taken back to South Carolina for the purpose of being persecuted for opinion's sake, but it certainly seems that the affair with which he has been connected will bear investigation. It seems that he, in company with four others, bought a certain piece of property as a private speculation, and then the five in their official capacity purchased this land of themselves for the State. The land in question was offered in the North for \$15,000, but could not be sold. Chamberlain & Co. bought it for \$30,000 and sold it for \$120,752. The land was bought for the purpose of providing the freedmen with homesteads at low prices and on easy terms; but it transpires that the property, known as "Hell-Hole Swamp," is utterly worthless except for the timber. Besides this there is said to be an unaccounted-for balance of \$224,620 against these same parties.

In 1874 the Prohibitionists polled a heavy vote in this State, the highest they had ever polled, the total reaching 3,927 votes. In 1876 they fell off to 870 votes. This year they are up again, but not up to the high tide of 1874. Their vote this year is 3,133, in a total vote of 289,457. And for a party that is so "unco grud," they are capable of very dirty work. For instance the peddling of bogus Republican tickets, as was done by them at the home of their candidate for Governor, Ypsilanti. —Adrian Times.

How correct the above figures are we do not know, but we do know that the statement made in the last sentence is entirely without foundation. The only bogus tickets peddled in the vicinity of Ypsilanti were two sets of bogus Democratic tickets, neither set of which was so prepared as to benefit the Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionists of this city carried on a highly honorable as well as a very effective campaign. The work which they did and the manner in which they did it should be a lesson to older parties.

We have received several letters asking for papers containing the proceedings in a recent scandal, and not a few persons have disapproved of the course of this paper in not publishing anything about the case in question. The reply is simple. Such publications serve only to satisfy a morbid curiosity, and while they may do much harm, they can do no possible good. The Commercial has readers of all ages and conditions, and it has always been the intention of its editor to keep its pages as clean as possible of facts better left untold. If it should be objected that people need to know these things in order to regulate their future conduct as regards either morality or their association with the guilty persons, we answer that the decisions of the courts are to be preferred to those of newspaper reporters, and that persons to whom this information is of vital importance may easily obtain it from the trial justice. But where there exists one such person there are ninety-nine to whom such publications result in nothing but evil.

## THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

In the discussions of the candidate for the next Presidency, thus far, the availability rather than the fitness of the men mentioned has been discussed. One has been a popular leader, he can make a good fight when brought to bay; another has personal popularity and no little renown, so that he would make a good run; a third watches closely the political winds and knows how to sail before them, and the fourth is a great manager skilled in winning political battles. Louder and louder ring these shouts, until it seems as if the main question were who can slip in at the door, and not who can make himself master of the White House.

There are other things than personal popularity or political management to be considered. The President of the United States is charged with executing the laws for over forty millions of people; he is responsible not only for the movement of the one great wheel which we call the nation, but his management extends even to the harmonious motion of the little wheels which move within the great one, and which we call States. Nor is this all; the United States has intimate relations with other nations, and the President shapes the foreign as well as the domestic policy of our country.

At all times, then, the President of this great people should be a firm ruler and a clear-sighted statesman. At no time in the history of our country more than now has there been need of an able man to guide the affairs of this nation. For years to come the Southern question will make the greatest demands upon the statesmanship of our country. The next President should be a man who will look upon the colored race not as so many tools with which to keep his party in power, but as a portion of humanity for whom is to be won every right of citizenship. The laws must be executed by the constituted authorities and in a lawful manner.

The questions of finance with which we will have to deal for a long time, must not be left in the hands of any man who has ever played with the question of national credit. The choice should be made from among those men who have clear and de-

cided opinions in the matter of finance and who have the ability to enforce those opinions.

There remains a third question. So deeply has political dishonesty taken hold of this country, that the nomination should be offered to no man whose record will not bear the closest scrutiny. Any connection, however slight, with rings or jobs, any uncertainty on questions of political morality should effectively cut off all political aspirations of the gentleman so tainted.

It ought to be needless to say these things, but the candidates whose names are most prominent are none of them men whom the best citizens can willingly vote for.

Mr. DELOS PHILLIPS, chairman of the Kalamazoo County Republican Committee, has issued the following congratulatory address:

"To the voters of Kalamazoo county—I congratulate the Republicans, and others who co-operated with them in the late canvass upon the results of their efforts. We were met early in the spring with a new organization which, as its principles became known, could not commend themselves to the patriotic citizen who believed that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

The time-honored principles of a currency of uniform value, in gold, silver, and paper currency redeemable in coin, which had always commended themselves to the democracy, were first partly adopted at Lansing, then over half repudiated by their nominees. The Republican party said we will go down with the flag of honor flying at our mast or give the people of all parties a chance to say that all our promises, all our pledged faith shall be held in honor. Our honesty, courage and capacity to meet boldly these issues have won us the support of candid men of all shades of political belief. As in the past, so in the future we shall hope by being positively right in our platform of principles, to receive the support of our most intelligent, honest and patriotic citizens.

## THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

As is the custom, the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches united in a single service on Thanksgiving morning. The service this year was held in the Baptist church, where an able sermon was preached by the Rev. W. W. Washburn, of the M. E. Church. After showing how God ruled all the nations of the earth, the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Greek, and the Roman, no less than the Jewish, Mr. Washburn took up the following thesis: The Ruler of Nations destined this continent for a mighty people, who should maintain and proclaim to the world a free government and a pure religion.

Free government and a pure religion, said Mr. Washburn, are inseparable. No government can be free until her subjects have learned self-government, and this men never learn except under the power of a mighty religious faith. France once formally and publicly banished God and religion. The sagacious Napoleon, from civil reasons alone, restored the Roman Catholic religion. Adopting the language of the dying prime minister of France, and having in mind the better faith that frees where Romanism binds and binds where Romanism frees, we say: America, to be free, must have religion.

There are certain providential events concerning the founding and training of this nation which clearly indicate a divine purpose. 1. The position of this country on the map of the world. A country abounding in all resources, and in the highest degree productive, we are fitted by this very fact to be great. If the Almighty Ruler has purposed to raise up a people whose ideas and influences should be regnant among nations, by which he was to teach the world new lessons of political economy and religion, he could not have provided a better place, or at least none so good exists anywhere on the globe.

2. A special providence is observed in the time chosen for throwing open this continent to colonization from the old world. The Northmen came and went, giving to Europe no sign of a new world. Even after Columbus visited these shores, it was 120 years before a colony was established. That 120 years witnessed a great revolution in the religious, political and social thought of Europe. Commerce was beginning to whiten every sea; the printing press had begun its wonderful work, awakening moral and intellectual forces which had lain dormant for centuries. The Protestant Reformation and the death of the feudal system brought out man's value as an individual. It was a religious strife that sent the Mayflower to Plymouth rock and founded a new nation.

After passing rapidly over the events in our history which mark the purpose of God, Mr. Washburn said, Perhaps never was there need of more vigilance and wisdom than now. Among the questions which now agitate this nation are the sharp, bitter antagonism between capital and labor, or, in other words, communism; the ignorance of the vast multitudes invested with rights of suffrage; the strife of political parties, not for the good of the country, but for the spoils of office and for power; the existence of a mighty religious organization among us, whose hostility to an open Bible and to civil liberty is everywhere proclaimed, and whose highest allegiance is to a power whose seat is across the sea.

These are some of the dangers that threaten us, some of the problems to be worked out. What the result will be is not uncertain, if, forseeing the evil, those who love the principles upon which this republic is founded, will in the fear of God meet their sacred obligation. The hand of God is still upon us for good; he has not yet abandoned the gracious design for which he planted this nation here.

The sermon at St. Luke's Church was preached by the rector, Rev. John A. Wilson. The text was taken from Gen. 8th

chap., 22d v.—"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest \* \* \* shall not cease."

This text is selected because it takes us into the harvest field. In this harvest field we can see God, if we can see Him anywhere, in His power, wisdom, goodness, faithfulness and truth. Some ask for a sign from Heaven. Here they have such a sign—the fulfillment of the words of the text spoken five thousand years ago. The fulfillment of the sign is the greatest gift the Almighty has in the disposal of his providence, spreading before the human race a feast for which it is waiting, and this He annually does. Nor is it only the giver and the worth of the gift, but in the harvest field we see the goodness of God to man, and this should fill the heart with gratitude, for what a gift! The power to awaken thankfulness in the human heart is the belief in the kind feeling that prompts the gift, and this feeling is shown in the harvest field. Here we see in the bread-fields of our land the marvelous scene in the wilderness of Capernium coming to our view, the revelation of a real but invisible world working silently, day after day in our harvest fields, telling the reapers that the ground on which they stand is holy, for God is there and to man's view more there than in the burning bush. In all this display of God's power, wisdom and truth, we see His marvellous bounty to man. He deals lavishly with us, and what does the scene say? In language silent and strong, it says, "Imitate the liberality of the Gracious Giver of this great gift." It says to you, neither the cornfield nor the vineyard are to be gleaned; it says, that the reaper shall forget himself and leave something behind for the poor and needy, something behind of the abundance which the Fatherly Giver has given him.

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## Local Matters.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

### YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

#### MAILS ARRIVE.

East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.  
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.  
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

#### MAILS CLOSE.

East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.  
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.  
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

Art is fine, but Love is finer;

Can you paint a soul?

What of beauty is divine,

Fragment, or the whole?

Song is sweet, but Love is sweeter;

Was there ever hymn

That for compass and for metre,

Bowed the Seraphim?

Thought is great, but Love is greater;

Who can search out truth?

Love alone is revelator,

Love is Love, in sooth.

RICHARD REALE.

FROM RAWSONVILLE.—The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of Rawsonville will hold a fair at the Good Templars' Hall, December 10th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Children's clothing, fancy articles, etc., etc. Tickets for supper, 25 cents; children, half price. By Order of Committee.

THE HOLMANS.—Next Wednesday evening the Holmans will treat our citizens to a genuine French opera done up in English. *Genevieve de Brabant* is an amusing opera, containing many pretty airs and a Gendarme's duet which always brings down the house. *Bubbles* is the burlesque, and a burlesque generally means fun.

SUPREME COURT CASES.—Ypsilanti parties have been interested in two suits before the Supreme Court this fall. The case of Benjamin F. Morton vs. John G. Crane, was decided for the defendant. Mr. Frank Emmerick conducted Mr. Crane's case. In the case of Allen Crittendon, administrator, vs. Sarah C. Schermerhorn, decision was rendered for the plaintiff, and the case was prepared for Mr. Crittendon by Mr. Charles R. Whitman.

KNOXVILLE MARBLE.—Messrs. Batchelder & Co. have just sold a handsome monument of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, the first ever brought to this city. The stone somewhat resembles polished sandstone, and is beautifully lined. It is much harder than ordinary marble, and since it contains no vegetable matter, it never grows moss. Messrs. Batchelder & Co. are working up a large out-of-town trade, and are constantly filling orders in Birmingham, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Romeo, Memphis, and Detroit.

A COLORED POET.—The Rev. A. A. Whitman, a colored poet of reputation, will lecture on "Some Mistakes of Our Own," at the M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 3. The admission will be ten cents, and the proceeds will go for the benefit of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Mr. Whitman has lectured with success in Detroit, and he brings with him recommendations from Longfellow, Bryant, Bishop Payne, and many others. His book of poems includes many verses of much merit, and not a few that glow with poetic fire.

THE FARM GATE.—At present the boot is on the other leg in the Farm Gate question. Every day brings into town farmers who are anxious to take vengeance on the owners of the Lee patent. It seems that Mr. Lee found that his improvement on the old farm gate was not an improvement after all. The old gate is a much more substantial structure than is the new one. He could do almost nothing with his patent, and it changed hands twice and was allowed to rest awhile before the present owners took it. In regard to recovery, even if it is true, as the *Argus* claims, that the money was obtained by false representation, not one farmer in twenty can tell whether the model shown him was a model of the old or of the new gate. Until the farmers can tell whether they paid royalty on a two post or a slat model, the recovery of money paid must be an impossibility.

### NORMAL ITEMS.

School closes in three weeks for Christmas vacation.

A part of the Normal building will probably be heated by furnaces.

Is it not about time that the Normal was furnished with gas? Who knows?

The students have purchased a large portrait of Miss Hoppin for the new hall.

The Lyceum discusses the question of Bible reading in school, next Friday evening. A lively debate is anticipated.

There is a student in school who believes that everything of whose origin we are ignorant is of volcanic origin. He will probably publish a treatise on the subject before long.

### AMUSEMENTS.

The cantata of *Belshazzar* was given at Light Guard Hall on the evenings of the 22d and 23d, as announced. On Friday night the hall was well filled, the audience, however, being irresistibly induced to consider the performance rather as a comedy than as a religious drama. Prof. Foote has spent much time and care in its preparation, and the choruses were sung with a degree of spirit, though the work itself is of slight musical value. The acting was for the most part good, the ladies and gentle-

men seeming familiar with the stage, and entirely at ease. The three efforts most deserving of praise from a musical point of view, were those of Miss Barr, whose voice was heard with great purity and sweetness in a trio; Miss Jenness, who sang very pleasantly the part of the Angel; and Mr. Draper's rendering of *Daniel*.

The Barnabee Company gave their entertainment on Saturday evening to a good-sized and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Barnabee's comicallities were highly appreciated, as indeed was every number of the programme, only three out of the thirteen being allowed to pass without a re-call. The singers all evinced good culture of voice and style, and the quartettes were given with a unity and delicacy of tone and feeling, and an absence of the crudeness with which concert goers are too often apt to be annoyed. Mrs. Carter possesses a light soprano voice at once sweet and brilliant, though slightly worn. She sang most charmingly Taubert's "Farmer and Pigeons" as an encore, and her two numbers were both delightfully given. The contralto, Miss Holbrook, sings very evenly and with finish, though somewhat lacking in expression. Mr. Bartlett, though suffering from hoarseness, displayed to good advantage a light tenor voice of fine and exact cultivation, and much quiet elegance. The playing of Mr. Shuebruk was proverbially delightful, especially in the response to two encores when "Fair Harvard" and "Robin Adair" were both exquisitely given. The gentlemen who brought this company to Ypsilanti are to be warmly thanked for giving us the greatest musical treat of the season thus far.

The A. O. Miller Company gave their dramatization of "Over the Hills to the Poor House," was Monday and Tuesday evening of the present week, to very good houses. The audiences each night were much delighted with Mr. Miller's personation of the faithful old colored servant of the family, in which and similar parts he has achieved his greatest success. The other characters were also acceptably given.

On Thursday, the 28th, the M. W. Whitney Quartette gave a fine programme, which having been published before, need not be repeated. Mr. Whitney was in good voice and gave his songs with his usual breadth and fullness. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than his magnificent rendering of Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," which was given in answer to the second to the second recall. Mr. Fessenden sang with his usual grace and finish, and Miss Kellogg's two little German songs were most daintily and effectively given. Her "Staccato Polka" was also well received, and was a good specimen of the vocal sympathies so popular at present. The concerted pieces were well selected and finely given, especially Dr. Arne's glee, "Where the bee sucks," and "The Shadow," in the latter of which the voices were heard with exquisite precision and harmony. All of the eleven numbers were enjoyed, and Mr. Whitney has certainly enlarged the number of his friends by his second visit.

### LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Have handsome Hats that come from C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

H. R. Page & Co., Chicago, are just issuing a new sectional map of Michigan and Wisconsin. This is a good opportunity for first-class canvassers.

—There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

It really does one good to go through Mabley's mammoth concern and the live business he is doing in the different departments. His place does not look as if there had ever been hard times. He informs us that goods have never been sold at such low prices since he has been in business, and that goods never sold so readily. While talking with Mr. Mabley a few minutes we were surprised to see the amount of money that came to the cash office, it made feel as if we were living in the city and doing the business that he is. We took a stroll through the house, and were more than surprised to see the immense stock that he has on hand. It made our head swim. But he has lots of pink, and goes right in; he never refuses to buy goods in any quantity so long as they can be bought cheap. We would advise our readers, when in Detroit, to call on Mabley and see his immense house and examine his prices.

—Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—C. S. Wortley & Bro. employ a first-class cutter, who knows how to make clothes in the latest styles.

CANCERS AND TUMORS CURED.—We kill a Cancer in from one to three hours without use of knife or eating plaster, with little pain. The cancer falls out in ten or twelve days and heals up. We do not prostrate our patients; they can attend to business while being cured. Special attention given to diseases of the eye and Female Difficulties, at the Medical and Surgical Institute and Cancer Infirmary of Drs. Thomas & Lennox, 266 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Send stamp for circular. 766-769

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—Hats—Caps—Cloths—at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?"

—Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bro's and have them suited.

—If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. Van Tuijl and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

—Children's Cate Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

—Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. Van Tuijl.

### YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl, 50¢/75  
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.  
BEANS—\$1.00.  
BUTTER—15.  
CORN—38¢/40 per bush.  
CLOVER SEED—\$3.50 per bush.  
CHICKENS—Dressed, 5¢/7. Live, 4.  
EGGS—16.  
HAY—\$8.00/\$10.00 per ton.  
HIDES—5¢.  
HONEY—In cap, 20.  
HAMS—9¢/10.  
LARD—The market stands at 8¢/9.  
ONIONS—80 per bbl.  
OATS, NEW, 20¢/25.  
PORK—In bbl, \$10.00.  
POTATOES—40¢/50.  
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60.  
TURKEYS—Live, 7¢/8.  
WHEAT, EXTRA—90.  
No. 1—85.  
WHEAT, WHEAT—50.  
WOOL—25¢/30.

### MARRIED.

NORTHROP—SWEETING, By the Rev. John M. Richmond at his residence, on Thanksgiving day, Mr. DWIGHT B. NORTHROP, and Mrs. LAURA E. SWEETING, both of Superior.

### DEED.

TAYLOR. In this city, Wednesday morning, November 27th, 1878, of inflammation of the lungs, PAUL STEWART TAYLOR, aged 10 months and 19 days.

OWEN. In this city, Wednesday morning, November 27th, 1878, of scarlet fever, GRACE ETHEL OWEN, aged 3 years and 6 months.

"Just so young but yesterday, Now she is as old as death, Meek, obedient in your sight, Gentle to each and breath."

Only on last Monday! yours, "But her lips you cannot wring Into saying a word more 'Yes' or 'no' or such a thing."

Though you call, and cry, and weep, Hail your son out in a street, She will lie there in defeat, And most innocent revolt."

LEFT ON THE MAIL TRAIN EAST. On Monday evening, Nov. 21st, a pair of eight cornered, gold-bound Spectacles in black leather case, bearing the name of Murdoch, Jeweler, Dexter. The finder will receive reward by forwarding the same to me by express.

Mrs. L. W. BRITTEN, Dexter, Mich.

POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY evenness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES at the Detroit Gift Tea Store. Everyone is satisfied with the goods and the way business is done. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

MILLINERY Goods sold at prices to suit the times, directly over C. S. Wortley's Clothing Store.

RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR, Huron Street, one door north of W. B. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranted to give satisfaction and prices low.

WHY DO PEOPLE GO TO THE Detroit Gift Tea Store for Tea and Coffee? Because everything is nice and fresh, and they are sure of getting sixteen ounces for a pound.

FIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PIANOS ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

VASES, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, Picture Frames, Toys, and most anything one wants, given away with Tea and Coffee at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, opp. P. O. A rare way to get Holiday presents.

THE TUBULAR BAR places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

10 C.—COCOA SHELLS make the most healthy beverage in the world. Try them. Only 10¢ per lb., at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

YES! "Look before you leap," and then go to Guild's and buy a better Cigar for five or ten cents than you can get at any other place in the city, and don't be deceived!

5 C.—PEARL STARCH only 5¢ per lb. at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. G.

SPLENDID line Beaver Cloaks at Robins & Sweet's. Look at them before you buy. 765w4

35 C.—"COIN" BAKING POWDER 35¢ per lb. Absolutely pure. The best in the world. For sale only at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O. Try it once and you'll use none other.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a stock of those HEAVY ALL WOOL HOSE, they are as good as HOME MADE. ROBINS & SWEET. 765w4

### Local and Special Notices.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRER AND CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

THAT IS SO. WHAT? E. Elliott Cleans and Repairs Clothes better than any one in town. Why just look at these clothes of mine, they look as good as new. Just look in his shop and see for yourself. Bring along those faded garments and have them dyed and made equal to new clothes and save money.

E. ELLIOTT, Opp. Fireman's Hall, Huron St.

## Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 10th, 1878.

### GOING EAST.

Station	Mail	Day Express	Kal. Accom.	Alb. Express	Night Express
Chicago—Lv.	7:30	9:00	4:00	5:15	9:00
Michigan City—	8:25	11:13	6:35	7:40	11:15
New Buffalo—	9:47	11:29	6:57	8:11	11:39
Niles—	10:45	12:12	8:12	9:00	12:55
Kalamazoo—	12:33	1:40	10:00	10:55	2:17
Battle Creek—	1:27	2:13	11:05	11:05	3:15
Marshall—	2:28	3:00	Jack. A. M.	11:57	4:10
Albion—	2:52	3:21	Ac.	12:45	4:40
Jackson—Ar.	4:00	4:00	A. M.	12:45	4:50
Chelsea—Lv.	3:45	4:00	4:40	6:31	6:45
Dexter—	4:40	5:00	5:31	6:47	7:00
Ann Arbor—	5:20	5:10	7:10	7:05	6:10
Ypsilanti—	5:55	5:45	7:55	7:40	6:45
Wayne Junction—	6:02	5:45	7:52	7:44	7:02
G. T. Junction—	6:38	6:15	8:28	8:20	7:45
Detroit—Ar.	6:48	6:30	8:40	8:35	8:00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:00 A. M.

### GOING WEST.

Station	Mail	Day Express	Kal. Express	Evening Express	Pacific Expre
Detroit—Lv.	7:00	9:35	4:45	6:20	9:50
G. T. Junction—	7:15	10:00	5:00	6:55	10:10
Wayne Junction—	7:40	10:25	5:52	7:10	10:42
Ypsilanti—	8:10	10:45	6:00	7:30	11:04
Ann Arbor—	8:50	11:00	6:30	8:10	11:21
Dexter—	8:55	11:05	6:53	8:31	11:25
Chelsea—	9:15	11:25	7:08	8:45	11:45
Jackson—Lv.	10:20	12:15	8:00	9:40	12:45
Marshall—	11:50	1:30	Kal. A. M.	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek—	12:19	1:55	Ac.	11:35	2:10
Kalamazoo—	1:13	2:35	4:30	12:25	2:52
Niles—	3:05	4:07	6:30	2:38	4:15
Michigan City—	4:30	5:20	7:55	4:15	5:30
Chicago—Ar.	6:50	7:40	10:50	6:45	8:00

\*Sunday excepted. Saturday and Sunday excepted, daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WESTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express—10:30 A. M.  
Mail—5:20 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express—7:40 P. M.  
Mail—8:15 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express—Arrive 9:50 A. M.  
Mail—4:53 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express—8:10 P. M.  
Mail—9:25 A. M.

PIONEER

DRUG STORE!

A new and large assortment of

ALBUMS, FANCY STATIONERY, Hair and Clothes BRUSHES, POCKET-BOOKS, TOILET SOAPS, EXQUISITE PERFUMES, And other Staples. These goods were

Bought for Cash

At a very low figure and will be sold at least

25 Per Cent. Cheaper

Than the usual

BOTTOM PRICES.

Also a full stock of other goods in my line. A fine Box of Paper @ 10 cents a box. A fine Out-Glass Bottle Free with every ounce of Perfume.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Coal! Coal!

All kinds of

STOVE, ENGINE and FURNACE COAL.

Leave orders at the Hardware Stores or with Homer Briggs.

O. E. THOMPSON.

SAVE YOUR

ASHES!

ANDREW BIRK & SON

Have now in full operation the Ashery formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Richards,

No. 6, Forest Avenue,

And will call and get your ashes if you will leave word at the ashery or send by mail. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of house grease. Potash, Hard and Soft soap for family use always on hand and delivered free. Leached ashes for sale at the Ashery or delivered. The Ash Wagon is on the streets every day. 764-784

STOP AND LOOK!

Zephyrs, 15cts per oz.,

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Mrs. GOODINGS.

A full line of Cardboard in all colors. Canvases and all kinds of Fancy Goods constantly on hand. Hair goods a specialty. A large stock of Mme. Demorest Patterns, the most reliable patterns in use. 729

## 1842. 1878.

### FRESH ARRIVAL

Of a large stock of

## FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT SAMSON'S.

Direct from New York—bought very low for cash and will be sold regardless of all former prices.

'INCREASE THE SPEED & REDUCE THE FARE.'

A bushel of Hair Brushes at 15cts each—take your choice—former price 25cts, at SAMSON'S.

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A large stock of new Wall Paper and Window Papers and Cloth Shades and Oil Cloths—prices way down—just coming to hand at SAMSON'S.

A line of beautiful Bird Cages just opened, from 50cts to \$5, at SAMSON'S.

The most beautiful assortment of Scrap Pictures, Fancy Papers and Paper Boxes ever seen in Ypsilanti, now opening at SAMSON'S.

Miscellaneous Books, School Books, Blank Books at greatly reduced prices, at SAMSON'S.

Drugs and Medicines fresh and pure—selected with great care—just received at SAMSON'S.



The Democrats call it an off year. Just so. They were never worse "off" in their lives.

The cipher scandals have for the moment taken both sting and terror out of the "Fraud" yell, and the sooner Democrats see it the better will it be for them. The money question and the taxation issue, including the tariff and the reduction of government expenditures, are now the only national topics about which sensible and patriotic men and women can be rationally interested.—[N. Y. World.]

Poor Mr. Tilden is a physical wreck. I saw him this week in the park. He is a mere shadow of his former self. He walks feebly, and his paralyzed hand hangs uselessly at his side. His speech is thick, and careful attention is needed to understand him. He is a good liver and fond of strong drinks.—[Joe Howard's New York Letter.]

The New York Sun dismisses Tilden from politics. It says it was not entirely satisfied with his conduct during the electoral dispute, though not disposed to blame him severely for not displaying "more decided leadership." Had the Democratic party refused to condone fraud, it might yet have governed the country, but having become partisans of fraud's sanctity, it "has been finally broken and degraded, if not destroyed; so that from this party, as it now exists before us, the observer cannot draw strength for a single patriotic hope." It would therefore make little difference whether or not Tilden should be again a candidate in 1880, but the "sentimental consolation" of again supporting him is denied the Sun by the cipher dispatch developments, which have "damaged the character of a life-time" and rendered it certain that he will never again be a presidential candidate.

VIRGINIA BEFORE THE WAR.—It is about time for Virginia to give up talking about the state of things "before the war." Charles Dickens, and every other traveler who visited the State before the war, testify that everything was going to rack and ruin. Dickens, especially, noted "the decayed appearance" of *ante bellum* Richmond, and it is certain that the State capital is now twice as large and ten times as beautiful and prosperous as it ever was "before the war." It is since the war that Norfolk has made giant strides, and become the second cotton port of the Union. It is since the war that Danville has risen from a city of 2,000 to nearly 12,000 inhabitants. It is also since the war that Lynchburg, Farmville, Staunton, Ashland, and many other towns have increased their trade and multiplied their inhabitants. Doubtless the lauded aristocracy were better off "before the war," but all other classes, including the small farmers, have no real reason for grumbling at the changed condition of affairs.—[Farmville (Va.) Mercury.]

#### As to the Presidential Bearing.

In the elections of the present year the Republicans have carried the following States by majorities or pluralities on the popular vote, by which, had it been a Presidential year, they would have had the electors: Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin. The total electoral vote of these States foots up 209—24 more than the requisite 185 to elect a President. It is thus seen that had the Presidential year fallen in 1878, and had the vote been cast for electors, the same as it has been for other candidates, the Republicans would have carried the Presidency by a handsome and indisputable majority. The outlook is every way highly flattering when compared with the result in 1874—two years before the last Presidential election, as this is two years before the next. In that year the Republicans failed to carry Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and these five States alone have 108 electoral votes. This year they are all carried by the Republicans. But under the stimulus of a Presidential election both Oregon and California are pretty certain for the Republicans, with 9 more electoral votes, swelling the total to 213. And now when the solid South is all there is left of the Democracy, the people will take hope in the evidences of such consolidation in the North as will meet and check the rapidly maturing schemes of the Southern raiders.

#### Suffrage in the South.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES BROKEN—REPUBLICANS DISFRANCHISED.

The Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana has issued an address, in which, after referring to the impossibility of holding a State Convention, and the difficulties in the way of making an organized campaign, they say:

Republican candidates were nominated in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. Some of these were prevented by abuse, interruption and threats from prosecuting the canvass, and all of them were defeated by fabulous majorities. The representation of Louisiana in Congress is solidly Democratic. In some of the parishes in which the Republican ascendancy was established an effort was made to hold conventions, but, owing to such obstacles as have been stated, without success. We may note especially Natchitoches and Tensas. In the first of these a Republican ward meeting was followed by the arrest of

several leaders, white and colored Republicans, who were driven from the parish and even required to quit the State and United States on pain of assassination. In the second of these parishes a Democratic convention had been held, but when a Republican convention was proposed they were excluded from the villages of their own parish by armed quarantine against the danger of infection. A military posse coming from the adjoining State of Mississippi, in aid of the Democracy, was admitted and entertained within the quarantine from which the resident colored citizens had just been excluded. In order to show the effect of such intimidation upon the whole State, the proper political status of those two parishes is thus given from the State census of 1875:

	Whites.	Colored.
Natchitoches	5,097	15,409
Tensas	1,417	177,100

It is well known that the colored people have belonged almost exclusively to the Republican party, and both these parishes have had a Republican representation in the Legislature ever since the act of suffrage. Notwithstanding therefore, the immense disparity of the Democratic and Republican vote in these parishes, Democratic representatives have been returned for both of them by large majorities. The whole State returns, so far as at this moment ascertained, show a Democratic majority of about 40,000 votes in a State which the Republican party believe to be more than 50,000 votes cannot, we think, be accounted for by any conversion of opinion, while it is very readily explained by the terror and dependence of the unarmed and unlettered material of which the Republican party in Louisiana is chiefly composed. This wholesale conviction of opinion is the more improbable since the conservative disaffection to the Bourbon Democracy has been so great that its vote in this city has fallen very little, if any, short of that of the regular Democratic ticket.

This signal State victory of the Bourbon Democracy proves that the pledges given the President for the protection of popular rights has not been enforced. On both the occasions stated, and in at least two others in which acts of violence have intimidated the Republican voters, an appeal has been made to both the State and Federal governments for relief. To neither of these applications has any other consideration been given beyond an order to the Federal and State local authorities respectively to inquire into and report on the alleged wrong. The programme of intimidation extending across from Carolina to Texas has produced the same effect here as elsewhere. It has paralyzed alike the organization and action of the Republican party. Such, indeed, is the confidence of the Democracy in their ability to violate or evade the constitution and the laws, that the execution or enforcement of either would be utterly futile by any means short of military invasion and renewed civil war, a result which every good citizen of this State would earnestly deprecate. In consequence, however, of this want of social and legal protection many Republicans in the country despairing of aid from either government, and being even without the means of making their deplorable oppression known by publication, have been compelled to surrender and take such temporary safety and employment as may be extended them by the several anti-Democratic associations. They have thus abnegated the exercise of their political opinions and cast their votes according to the wishes of their employers.

In this state of panic, and under this impulse of self-protection we have even hesitated to advise those who have had life and living at stake to peril either by making voluntary complaint on account of the violence and indignities which have been cast upon them. The apparent indifference and tantalizing sarcasm with which these complaints were received by the public elsewhere led us to believe that it would have been to place the life and property of the affiant in such case at the mercy of the exasperated ruffians who inflicted the wrong. Every consideration of humanity has restrained us from doing more than to perpetuate the testimonials of these cruel abuses. They would have been of no service in the present campaign, but they will warrant the call of the Federal grand juries, and may well enter into the verdict which will be rendered upon the treacherous stewardship of those who have known the will of the nation yet did it not.

If the spectacle of a probable majority of a constitutional people of a State deprived by violence and intimidation of all participation in its government except at the dictation of others, does not present a sufficient argument against the national ascendancy of Democratic principles, the authenticated slaughter of a few additional hundreds of people guilty of the crime of color, and the wish to exercise the right given them by the nation, could neither touch the hearts nor animate the action of the philanthropists who claim to have bestowed these rights upon them.

We feel for these reasons justified and indeed constrained to declare that the attempt to secure to the emancipated people of Louisiana their political rights unqualified by the condition of color is thus far a flagrant failure.

The result of the Congressional elections thus far would indicate the rapid reformation of sectional parties. The intolerance and bad faith of the Southern Democracy has compelled a response at the North, and we may expect a second sectional contest, not with arms, but at the ballot-box.

The contest of 1880 will perhaps settle this hostility, which it now appears did not arise from slavery alone, permanently and forever. It will be, however, a contest in which Republicans at the South can take little part. They even now stand just where the Union men of 1861 stood. They will be in effect prisoners of war. They cannot pass the dead-line of demarcation without danger of political annihilation. The same influences which determined

the sectional solidity of North and South in the one contest will produce precisely the same effect in the other.

#### Postmaster General's Report.

The cost of the postal service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 last was \$4,597,130.64 over the receipts. Besides, there was an additional expenditure of \$290,436.90 paid on liabilities incurred in former years. The postal service does not pay expenses, therefore, by over four and a half millions of dollars a year. The appropriation of the year was not expended, and something over a million of dollars will be left on hand after all accounts are settled. For the next year the estimates call for \$5,907,876.10 to be appropriated to cover the excess of expenses over receipts. There was an increase in the number of postage stamps sold, in newspaper postage, postal cards, registered letters, etc. The railway mail service has been largely extended; but the railways complain of inadequate compensation, and some of them propose to drop the service unless their claims are allowed. The Postmaster General thinks some of these complaints just.

There were 554 arrests for crimes against the service, including State arrests for burglaries, robberies, etc.; of whom 442 are before United States courts, and 205 convicted, while 154 are yet to be tried. Only 166 of the accused were salaried employees of all grades from postmasters down, in the postal service, of whom 2,275 are letter carriers. The statistics of the letter carrier service show a large increase in the local business done, and also a large decrease in the cost of the service. The postage on local matter—that is on matter carried by the letter carriers from one part of a city to another part of the same city—after paying all the expense of the system, left a clear profit of \$628,084.53. The letter carrier service is not, as people in the country too often suppose, a charge upon the postal service. On the contrary it not only pays for itself, but is a source of profit. The postal money order business has largely increased. This is believed to be an indication of reviving business prosperity. This service also more than paid for its cost, yielding a net profit of \$202,952.37. The foreign money order business has also largely increased. The total cost of the ocean mail service this year was a little less than two hundred thousand dollars, or \$197,276.15, a reduction of \$10,310.18 from the previous year.

The Postmaster General recommends putting all postal employees in uniform; an increase of the free delivery system; increased compensation for railway service; an increase of the money order service; establishing a limited liability for lost registered letters; making foreign books received by mail duty free; the registration of third class mail matter; legislation concerning the extension of the railway service; and increased rates on merchandise sent throughout the mails. He declares that the restoration of the franking abuse is one of the chief causes why the postal service does not pay its expenses. He asks for a new postoffice building at San Francisco, and an additional building in Washington.

#### Fish Culture.

The rapid disappearance of fish from American waters is each succeeding year attracting more attention. Numerous streams and lakes that a comparatively very short time ago were the resorts of vast schools of trout, bass, pickerel, pike and white-fish, are now almost depopulated of their finny denizens. This decrease is due to various causes, but chiefly to the ruthless manner in which fish have been slaughtered. Great drag-nets are used, and acres of water are swept clean of every fish at a single draw, regardless of whether they are big or little, good or bad. But the State Legislatures are paying more attention to this matter now than formerly, and the laws are being more vigorously executed.

In the meantime, commendable efforts are being made to repair the damage already done and to introduce valuable food-fish into the waters where they have never yet been found. The Superintendents of the hatcheries of three Northwestern States are now holding a Convention at Milwaukee. They make favorable reports as to the progress of pisciculture in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In addition to the public fish-hatcheries in Wisconsin, there is a large private one, owned by Mr. Fairbanks, at Geneva, and another public one is to be started in Milwaukee. The work of getting lake-trout eggs has been completed for this season. Over four millions are to be hatched in Wisconsin. It is anticipated that fully ten million whitefish eggs will be collected and hatched in that State. Employees of the State hatchery at Madison have just commenced taking the spawn of brook trout. Half a million of the eggs of these fish will be taken. This will be about four or five times the usual number. At Madison they have just completed hatching one hundred and fifty thousand California salmon, which are to be distributed throughout the inland lakes and streams of Wisconsin.

Superintendent Shaw, of Iowa, reports that they have succeeded in hatching a hundred thousand California trout at the Anamosa hatchery; while Mr. Jerome, the Superintendent for Michigan, states that he expects to hatch from twelve million to fifteen million whitefish during the approaching Winter at the Detroit establishment, and intends to hatch one million five hundred thousand trout at the institution near Niles. One hundred and fifty thousand California salmon have already been hatched at the last-mentioned establishment.

With repressive laws against the useless destruction of fish, vigorously executed, and the intelligent efforts now making to protect and increase the most valuable kinds, there is a chance that the supply lost by neglect may be regained.

The Chinese say there is a well of wisdom at the root of every gray hair.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Replying to inquiries of bankers in Baltimore, the Secretary of the Treasury reminds them that he must soon make a communication to Congress of his plans and purposes, and that he cannot for that reason give a full answer to all their questions. He says, however, that the United States will maintain its notes at par in coin in all parts of the United States and will do so by the redemption of such notes as are represented to the Assistant Treasurer at New York and by the receipt of United States Notes for both customs duties and bonds. "I think this can be done without change of law, but as to this Congress must be the judge. The Treasury will treat United States notes and coin as an exact equivalent in all transactions with the Government, and then all business everywhere in the United States will adapt itself to the same standard."

Congress will meet Monday next, for a session that will end on the following 4th of March. It is not expected that much business will be transacted beyond the regular appropriation bills, and it is expected that one of these will be prevented from becoming a law, so as to compel an extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, in order that the Democrats may at once obtain control of the Senate, and substitute officers and employees of their own party for the Republicans who are now enjoying the Senate patronage. It is possible, however, that the Senate will hold a special session, and perfect its organization, without an extra session of the House.

Among the measures to be brought forward at the opening of Congress an attempt to repeal the resumption act will be first and prominent.

Provision will also be made for the machinery to take the census of 1880, which will be commenced in 1879.

An attempt will be made toward changing the existing law regarding the counting of the electoral vote, in anticipation of complications two years hence. There are two bills for this purpose now before Congress, one in the Senate and the other in the House.

The reorganization of the army and the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department will be agitated, and the whisky and tobacco men will be here to secure a reduction of taxation.

There are several important bills which have passed the House, standing upon the calendar of the Senate, and will be disposed of at an early day. These are the bill to increase the pay of letter-carriers; the bill providing that all pensions shall commence at the day of death or discharge from disability, known as the "arrears of pensions bill"; the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and the bill establishing new post routes. The Post Route bill, which contains the subsidy to the Brazilian line of steamers, is on the Speaker's table in the House.

Other important bills now pending in the Senate are the bill to create the territory of Lincoln out of the Black Hills country; the bill regulating the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails, and the bill to remove the legal disabilities of women.

There are also several important bills pending in the House, including the bill to restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners that were stricken off for disloyalty during the war; the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters and punish illegal traffic in postage stamps; the postal savings bank bill; the bill to retire the circulation of national banks and replace it with legal tender notes; the bill to authorize national banks to invest their reserve funds in 4 per cent. bonds; the Union Pacific pro rata bill; and the Geneva award distribution.

Three or four contested election cases are also pending. There are about 225 bills of minor importance on the Speaker's table, which have been acted upon by the Senate.

The second session of a Congress is always famous for private legislation, and the usual amount may be expected this year.

But the great question as to silver is what will be done about silver money. Everybody expects that something will be done, but nobody knows what. The President in his message, and Secretary Sherman in his report, will, it is understood, take strong grounds against any financial legislation, but will recommend particularly, if anything is done with the silver dollar, that the number of grains it contains be increased to 420. They will also advise against unlimited coinage.

#### A Yellow Fever Romance.

There was a romance connected with the death of Zack Oliver, the Memphis letter-carrier. Ten days ago while on his way to his lodgings, he encountered, very ill with the fever, a young Jewess, Miss Phoebe Medleson, who had come into the city to inquire for letters which were expected from her parents, who had fled to some Northern city when the fever first appeared.

Miss Medleson had remained with some friends who had removed to the country. Seeing her condition, kind-hearted Zack took her to his room and went in haste for a physician, which he secured, and by his attention to her, in conjunction with the nurse furnished by the Howards, the young Jewess was saved from death. Three days ago she had so far convalesced as to be able to sit up, when Zack was attacked, and, although feeble from her illness, she aided in the nursing of her friend, who lingered a few days and died in the arms of her he had saved—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

He who calls in the aid of an equal understanding doubles his own; and he who profits by a superior understanding raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding he unites with.

Good thoughts, like rose-leaves, give out a sweet smell if laid up in the jar of memory.

The man lacks moral courage who treats when he should retreat.

#### THE FARM.

##### A Look into the Winter.

"Take care of the beautiful," said a wise man, "for the useful will take care of itself." The spirit of this motto ought to enter into your plans for the winter. Do not let your wood pile or coal bin—your crops and store-room—your business and gains—monopolize your thought and care. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? What place have you given in your forethought to culture, to beauty, to comfort and contentment? There are five or six months ahead of us, during which the time must be largely kept indoors. What have you done or planned to do to make the dull days and long evenings pass pleasantly and profitably to the home circle?

There is the reading, first. No plan for the winter is complete without an intelligent provision for making the best use of the time given to reading and no economy is so ill-chosen as that which limits the supply of good reading matter for the individual or the family. If there must be retrenchment, begin below the brain: say at the mouth. A roast or two less will enable you to continue your favorite weekly journal. The desserts cut off for a month will supply you with magazines—and improve the tone of your stomach. An "extra" omitted here and a pet extravagance or small vice there, will leave you money to buy what new books you need, or at least to join the circulating library. It is wretched management to stuff the stomach and starve the mind—to bedeck the body at the expense of the soul.

See to it, in your selections of reading matter, that there is something for each member of the family. Bad reading for the children can be fought in no way so effectually as by good reading, and plenty of it. We repeat also our plea for more reading aloud in the family. The practice ought to be universal. It will not only pass the time delightfully, and advance the knowledge of an art as rare as it is delightful, but there is no way in which children can be so easily familiarized with good literature.

Social, literary or reading clubs may be profitably formed, in localities where they do not exist. In an article published in this department two weeks since the plans and workings of a number of successful clubs of this sort were given as a guide. Very little machinery and almost no red tape are required. An intelligent and earnest purpose by a dozen or more congenial persons to do something—to unite in the study of literature, science, art or history, and a business-like beginning,—this is enough.

It is worth while to plan more than we do for home comforts during the long cold seasons. It depends a good deal on what sort of a place home is, whether there is no place like it. The loving, patient, cheerful home-spirit first, and then warmth, light, comfort and beauty; these are the soul and body of home. If you haven't it already, can't you manage to provide for an open fire, for the winter evenings, at least? A man or child must want to get away from home very badly if he will leave an open fire, and a room cheery with a light that floods the room and is focalized in a softly-glowing lamp on the center table. Then there are the easy chairs—one just adapted to the taste of each member of the family—low, broad and soft divans, with no upholsterer's nonsense about them, for easy lounging and changes of position,—these aids to comfort really demand a whole article, and we mean to give one to them sometime.

The mere suggestion of home decorations opens up a field that we can only glance at. We confess our lack of appreciation of many of the efforts in the decorative line. A collection of useless furniture and bric-a-brac will do very well for a museum, or for the corner of a cabinet gathered by some person of knowledge and taste. But deliver us, if you please, from the hodge-podge of knickknacks and refurbished old traps that do duty as "household art" in so many homes. This emptying of garrets into the parlors, and jumbling the tastes of the ages in our china closets and sitting rooms, ought to have about had its "run." There has been, also, a tendency to overdo the matter of decorating with autumn leaves, ferns and other beautiful growths of nature. Yet every home-maker ought to provide enough to brighten up the rooms for the glad holidays. A window-garden, too, or a few pots of plants, will give flowers or foliage enough to keep a hint of summer in-doors through the long winter. Many people lose the beautiful ministrations of flowers in their home because they cannot have them in profusion. But a single half-blown rose in a slender vase, or a little cluster of fragrant blossoms, set off with a spray of smilax or a few geranium leaves, will brighten a mantle or table as no costly ornament can do, and are even to be preferred to the stereotyped wired bouquets, that last but a day.

We are writing for the common people,—not for those who have wealth either for their master or servant; and we conclude our hints to the home-makers by reminding them not to forget the children in their plans for winter. To keep them pleasantly occupied is the secret of happiness. There ought to be an hour or more in every day when father, mother and "all hands" give themselves up to the children, with reading, games, or music. An occasional romp thrown in will help things wonderfully. Lay in stores, also, so that they may have something with which to entertain themselves: popcorn, nuts, maple sugar, and other equipment for little "larks" in the kitchen. There is such a thing as organizing home happiness. Try for it, and see.—*Golden Rule.*

#### The Twelve Best Market Apples.

At the recent State Fair there were premiums for the best 12 varieties of apples. The three lists given below comprised the varieties taking premiums, giving a succession during the usual season; productiveness, suitable size, handling qualities, and general

attractiveness being the leading considerations:

First Premium—Red Canada, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Peck's Pleasant, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Westfield Seek-no-further, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Porter, Belmont, Fameuse or Snow.

Second Premium—Red Canada, Wagener, R. I. Greening, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Peck's Pleasant, King, Swaar, Hubbardston Non-such, Maiden's Blush, Jonathan.

Third Premium—Northern Spy, Red Canada, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Golden Russet, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Maiden's Blush, Jeffries, Garden Royal, King, Westfield Seek-no-further.

Class 4 was best six market varieties, and the premiums were distributed to the following lists:

First Premium—Red Canada, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Jonathan, Golden Russet.

Second Premium—Red Canada, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Jonathan, Peck's Pleasant.

Third Premium—Red Canada, Baldwin, Wagener, Golden Russet, Peck's Pleasant, Maiden's Blush.

For the most valuable and best grown single variety of apples for market purposes the Red Canada was first, the Northern Spy second, and the Baldwin third. These lists are boiled down to the very essence of apple-culture. Now, don't ask, "What apples shall I plant?" but look at and study the above lists.

#### Michigan Millers on Wheats.

The Michigan millers, whose criticism on Clawson wheat were so severe last season, had this variety up for discussion again at the meeting of the association held at Jackson.

H. A. Hayden, of Jackson, said that there is a great difference in Clawson as in other wheats. He had seen excellent Clawson wheat raised on rich soils. In the vicinity of Jackson, although good-looking, Clawson lacks strength. In some markets choice spring wheat brought quite as high a price as winter wheats, while formerly the difference in price was very marked in favor of winter wheats. He believed that the introduction of Clawson and other soft varieties of wheat had lowered the character and price of the whole wheat crop of this State. Hard wheats were best for use. There was almost universal condemnation of soft wheats, which were now principally exported. He did not see how it could be milled abroad when it cannot be milled here. If it could be milled elsewhere when mixed with other wheats, the same thing could be done here.

Mr. William Hayden, of Tecumseh, stated that he obtained the best results from hard wheats. He believed that soft wheats must be discarded. He liked the Egyptian wheat, which so far as he had seen is a solid red wheat, good and strong. A. X. Carey corroborated Mr. Hayden's remarks, and stated that he bought all of the Egyptian wheat he could get.

Mr. Voight, of Grand Rapids, said in regard to Fultz wheat that he had ground some of it and thought it as good as Lancaster or Mediterranean. He mixed it with white wheat.

Mr. Ward knew of sections where both Fultz and Clawson wheat had been introduced, and millers were universally unsuccessful with both varieties. In Illinois and Indiana color and strength were the qualities which the Fultz lacked. It was soft, compared with other red wheats.

Mr. Ward, of Schoolcraft, said he was located in a section where at one time fifteen kinds of wheat were raised, while at the present time only six kinds were produced, viz: White Amber, Diehl, Lancaster, Treadwell, Clawson and Egyptian. Of these he preferred the Treadwell, Lancaster and Egyptian, and looked upon Diehl as a poor wheat. Hard, red wheats were the most profitable for millers. Treadwell was not a reliable wheat to sow, but when of good quality was the best wheat he knew of.

Mr. Hatch, of Detroit, stated that in baking strong flour is needed, and consequently spring wheat flour is in demand and quoted higher than Michigan winter wheat flour. A barrel of the latter will make about 240 pounds of bread, while Minnesota and St. Louis flour would make from 270 to 280 pounds. Samples of bread submitted for his judgment made from Clawson wheat were pronounced good by him. A discussion followed as to the merits of Gold Medal wheat. Mr. Hibbard, of Grand Rapids, liked it. It is good for both farmer and miller. Mr. Cary, of Grand Rapids, ranked it as one of the best wheats. Mr. Comfort, of Tecumseh, stated that Lenawee County farmers had tried Gold Medal and given it up. Mr. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, said that Gold Medal was good in his section, and weighed three or four pounds more to the bushel than Clawson wheat. His experience in grinding Gold Medal was satisfactory, and he thought it as good as the old Soule's wheat. It yielded from thirty to thirty-two bushels per acre.

Mr. Ward had made tests of the yields of bread by different flours, which he considered the best method of testing wheat. A barrel of flour made from the best Lancaster wheat yielded 331 pounds of bread. Four barrels of flour made at Terre Haute, Ind., from Wabash wheat, yielded 308½ and 310½ pounds of bread to the barrel, the former being "straight" and the latter "patent." A barrel of flour made from first grade of Diehl wheat yielded 278 pounds. The bread from the Diehl wheat looked bad. The bread from Wabash wheat looked best, although the bread from the Lancaster wheat appeared very nice and retained its moisture longer than others.

The frequent mysterious burning of hay-stacks and farmers' buildings has led to the suggestion that they are set on fire by wasps' nests, and that the nests are ignited by spontaneous combustion. This is supposed to be produced by the chemical action of the wax in contact with the paper-like substance of which the nest is composed, a comparatively small access of oxygen being sufficient to make it burst forth in a blaze.



## Indian Summer.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

When the hunter's moon is waning  
And hangs like a crimson bow,  
And the frosty fields of morning  
Are white with a phantom snow,  
Who then is the beautiful spirit  
That wanders smiles and grieves  
Along the desolate hillside,  
And over the drifted leaves?

She has strayed from the far off dwelling  
Of forgotten Indian graves,  
And stolen wistfully earthward  
Over the path of graves;  
She has left the cloudy gateway  
Of the hunting grounds ajar,  
To follow the trail of the summer  
Toward the morning star!

There's a rustle of soft, slow footsteps,  
The toss of a purple plume  
And the glimmer of golden arrows  
Athwart the hazy glow.  
'Tis the smoke of the happy wigwams  
That reaches our wintry sky,  
The scent of unfading forests  
That is dreamily floating by.

O, shadow sister of summer!  
Astray from the world of dreams,  
Thou writest of the bloom departed,  
Thou echo of springtime streams,  
Thou moonlight and starlight vision  
Of a day that will come no more,  
Would that our love might win thee  
To dwell on this stormy shore!

But the roaming Indian goddess  
Stays not for our tender sighs—  
She has heard the call of the hunter;  
Beyond the sunset skies!  
By her beaming arrows stricken,  
The last leaves fluttering fall,  
With a sigh and a smile she has vanished—  
And darkness is over all.

## "THROUGH FLOOD—THROUGH FIRE."

From Cassell's Magazine.

"I assure you, my dear boy, I am extremely sorry to appear unkind in this matter; but, believe me I am acting for the best."

"But surely I may see Rosie as usual?" I asked.

"I am afraid not," replied Mr. Temple. "It would be very unkind. You are both too young and too romantic at present. Besides your means are utterly inadequate to maintain a wife."

"May I not bid Rosie good-bye, then?" I persisted. "One more meeting can't hurt either of us."

"Rosie is not at home," replied her father, gently, almost sympathetically, as he shook me by the hand. "She went to stay with some friends yesterday. Good night; and hope for better days."

"Good night," I replied. "I suppose you don't mean to be unkind, Mr. Temple, but you have made me very miserable."

"My dear young friend," he replied, patting his hand kindly on my shoulder, "were you in a position to maintain a wife, I would sanction your engagement in time; but now such a course, though painful for us all, is the only one Mrs. Temple and I can in justice adopt. We shall be pleased to see you again after our return from the continent. Good night."

I made no reply—indeed, I could not have spoken just then. My throat was choked with tears, and big drops welled slowly from my eyes as I walked away across the open space facing the house. This was to be the termination of our engagement, then! Rosie Temple and I had flattered ourselves that a series of dances, picnics, and charade parties, with a very good knowledge of lawn tennis and croquet, constituted housekeeping. We had only £300 a year between us, and dear Rosie always spent £40 at least on her dress annually. She had lately been very economical in the matter of gloves, and had made herself a bonnet which was in every sense becoming; still, we were not much nearer to matrimony then; and now—

So I pursued my way across the common, and I do not mind confessing that I shed tears as I walked in that dark evening beneath the trees and into the gloomy and desolate high road, caring for nothing and for nobody except Rosie, my pretty, piquante Rosie; wondering whether she had gone—or had she really gone. Was it not a pardonable subterfuge on the part of Mr. Temple to induce me to leave the neighborhood.

At that time I had, unfortunately, no occupation. I had been a clerk in a banking-house, but the "bad times" had necessitated a reduction in the "staff," and I was one of those sent away at a month's notice and a month's salary. True, I had a small income derivable from a legacy, but this was scarcely enough to keep me in bread and cheese and clothing.

It will therefore be seen that Mr. Temple was quite right. Matrimony was a luxury I could not afford. I acknowledged it even then, as I went home desponding.

When I reached my lodgings I found two letters awaiting me. One was from my brother, who was commanding a detachment of his regiment in Ireland, the other was from my late father's solicitor. I opened the "official" note first.

It contained only a few lines, requesting me to call on him in London in a day or two, as perhaps I might be able to do some work for the good-natured lawyer.

The other letter was most cheerful, and bore a warm invitation to share my brother's country quarters for a fortnight, "or longer if I liked," next month.

Before I went to bed I replied to both my kind correspondents, accepting both invitations.

Next day I went up to London, and in the afternoon I called upon the solicitor nervously.

His business was simple. Did I know French? I did. Was I acquainted with book-keeping? I was.

"Well, then," said he, "will you go to Geneva, and transact this business, particulars of which I will give you to-morrow? You shall be paid as my clerk, and have your expenses and something besides."

"Agreed," I said gladly; "I will go. When am I to set out?"

"As soon as you can get ready. If you do this well I think I can help you to something better."

I wrung his hand and left him, took the first train home, packed up, and next morning at 11 o'clock was at the

office in London again. I wrote to my brother telling him the facts, mastered my instruction, and next morning I was in Paris.

I found the business at Geneva much more complicated than I expected. It was a liquidation case. Day after day passed; the days ran into weeks, and at last, after six weeks' hard work and a run to Chamouni, I was on my way home again.

"Well done!" was the verdict passed upon my efforts, and was very welcome, accompanied as it was, with a check for fifty guineas.

"Call on me when I return to town," said my friend, "in about five weeks' time, and I will tell you something I think you will be glad to hear."

My thoughts immediately flew to Rosie. Not that I had by any means forgotten her; but now I was idle again I felt even more dejected than ever. Liquidation cases are not romantic.

I was now at liberty to join my brother. I telegraphed at once, and at 11 o'clock that evening I was knocked up to take in the reply.

It was short and to the point. It ran thus: "Come along, old fellow; stay as long as you like."

I went. I lived with the detachment; and what fun we had! Fishing in a fine river close by; cricket; a little shooting, for September was upon us now; rowing up and down the stream, and dining with the hospitable Irish residents, made up the total of our days after parade or inspection.

One guest night—for we had our little social parties occasionally—we were sitting at the open windows, when the sub of the party exclaimed:

"What a glare there is yonder! It's a fire, I believe."

"Bedad, you're right!" said one of our guests. "It's down by Sir John's; he has a house full. I hope it's not the house itself."

"Shall I turn out the picket?" asked my brother. "Why, look it's increasing; they may want assistance."

As he spoke the flames mounted up and the lurid smoke rose high into the glare above.

"Sound the fire-call and turn out the pickets, Hamlyn," said my brother. "Take the men down at the double. We'll drive over. Come along. Look sharp!"

I hurried out for a coat to cover my dress clothes. Of course, being in a hurry, I was delayed. In the dark I groped unsuccessfully, and at length when I crossed from my room I found that the others had driven off in the cars our guests had come over in.

The sentry at the gate civilly "shouldered" his rifle as I passed, and in reply to my question, told me the captain and the whole party had gone, leaving word for me to follow, if I liked.

Yes, but how? "They have taken all the cars, sentry."

"Yes, sir; but there's the gig, sir."

"Whose gig?"

"The boat, sir. You can scull down almost as quick as they'll drive, yer honor."

"Good!" I would pull down. It was not far; the moon was still bright. I knew the river pretty well.

No sooner thought than done. A soldier from the guard-room came across and helped me to launch the gig.

"That's a big fire, sir; they do say it's at the Hall below. Poor creatures! I hope they'll all escape. All right, sir?"

I replied in the affirmative. He let go the painter, and with two vigorous strokes of the light sculls I was in the stream. Fortunately I knew every turn and bend of the fine river, or I should have more than once had a very narrow escape, if I had not been quickly upset. Urged by a reckless daring, I sculled rapidly on alone.

Alone, all but for the company of two good planks. Whence came they, and whither they were bound, I did not think; but I noticed they kept close to me—now swirling away, now in the dim light meeting, then dividing, turning round, separating themselves, and soon inclosing my scull, so as to impede my way and endanger my safety. They hugged me so closely at last that I lay on my oars, and, clutching the intrusive boards, pulled them into the boat, where, under the thwart, they exchanged dripping confidences as to what they should do next. What they did shall be told in due course.

Such great effects from trivial causes spring.

The blazing house was now almost visible. The reflection was caught by the water just beyond me. On I scudded round the bend of the bank, the stream hurrying me down, and now I have opened up the town reach, and the burning and half-demolished building is crackling and roaring half a mile off. The smoke, dotted with a million sparks, flies up to heaven, while screams and cries and the roar of falling timbers ascend with them to the lurid sky. Those tiny jets of water only serve to aggravate the thirst in that fiery throat, and not to quench it; no man can live near such a fire as that; the heat even in my gig was soon felt distinctly, and the two planks beneath my feet winked to each other in the glare, and glistened side by side at the thought of what was coming.

A yell, a roar! Four people had got upon the crumbling parapet, some feet above the stable roofs, and were crying and shrieking for assistance. Twenty men at once rushed in to offer ropes and help. What could they do? The unhappy inmates, clad in evening dress, looked weird and unearthly in the fiery glare. One was a lady, three were men. Taking off their coats, they knotted them by the sleeves, and let down the lady to the lower roof in safety. Such a cheer arose for this. Well done, brave men, well done! British chivalry is not yet dead when Englishmen and Irishmen can act like this. I watched and waited; pulling in the heat was great. I pulled away to the opposite wing, abutting on the river, now almost wholly clad in flame and smoke, but still itself unburning.

What is that? Can it be a man or woman kneeling there, and unobserved amid the shrouding smoke by all the rest, who are gazing at the gallant men around the stables? The soldiers had

arrived, and were doing service; but no one else perceived the solitary form wrapped in an ulster coat, and trembling on the wall above the river.

Not a moment was to be lost. I pulled eddies. I shouted, "Leap!" As I spoke I rose up in the boat. The planks winked once more and rattled. "Jump!" I yelled in my excitement.

One look to heaven—a glance down to the swiftly running river, and the person I addressed leaped feet first. Unthinkingly, I moved suddenly; the light gig rocked. In vain I attempted to recover my balance; the boat tipped over, and I fell headlong into the water, now covered with debris.

The two planks started after me together from beneath the thwart.

I sank; and as I did so I thought of Rosie, and made up my mind to die, if I must, but I struggled manfully for life the while.

When one is unwillingly under water the brain seems to become busier than at all other times. I know not why, but in that half minute or so that I was underneath I saw many acts of my life. Circumstances looked, from my mental point of view, very different from what they had to my bodily eyes. I had plenty of time to repent of my rashness, to utter a prayer and to forgive my enemies; and then I struggled, knocked my head, half sank again, put out my right arm and grasped something. It was a plank.

Seeing a body rising up close by, I raised the head. The person I had tried to save was sensible, evidently.

I was delighted to find that he, too, was floating on a plank, the twin supporter of my arm; and how these good friends tossed about, and drove up against each other in sheer delight, as we all floated away fast down the stream together, baffles description.

I impelled my plank toward the other, and no doubt aided by the wondrous law of attraction and sympathy which exists even in wood, I succeeded in getting close to my companion. Leaning my arms upon the trusty plank, I managed to support the form near me; but all this time we neither of us spoke a word, nor could we discern each other's features. The fast subsiding fire was far behind us now.

The steady planks kept floating with us toward the bank, but I was not very anxious to go ashore just then, as the river sides were steep, and certain eddies did not look attractive.

The moon had been obscured by heavy clouds; but we could discern the stones which here and there rose up from out the water from a shoal in mid-stream. We should soon be in safety. The planks apparently thought otherwise. They bobbed about, and grew very impatient to reach the shore.

There's distant thunder! A storm is coming up. No, it must be a train passing the bridge above. No; the noise increases! the sound is borne continuously on the wind. The planks got very restless now. The banks even came closer to us, but the stream ran all the faster. The noise was getting louder every minute.

I knew what it was at last. I knew too well. It was the Mill Weir!

If the sluice were open to the huge over shot wheel our doom was sealed. Nothing much short of a miracle could save us. Striking out for the bank, I called to my companion to do the same, but encumbered with the ulster coat his progress was not great.

We would find footing on the lasher, probably the eddy would assist us.

We floated round the turn in the stream. The wheel was revolving. I could plainly hear the splash, splash of its monotonous clank and dash the water dripped and ran away from the grinding woodwork, and gladly escaped beneath to save being crushed to air on the top of those mighty paddles.

We had two channels to choose from—one over the weir, the other beneath the wheel. The suction to the latter was tremendous. I swam strongly for the former. I reached the slippery piles and caught them. A bright light was burning in a small window in the mill, twenty yards or so away. We were in an eddy for a moment. I called out loudly. A head was put out; I yelled again. The plank whereon I lay slipped from beneath me, rose up again, and carried me headlong down the foaming lasher like an arrow from a bow, while my companion was wrenched away and darted for the wheel. A loud cry escaped me as we parted. All was over now. Death at last. "Oh, Rosie, my darling Rosie; till we meet in heaven—farewell!" I had time to think so much—no more.

\* \* \* \* \*

"He's all right; don't you lubbers keep around like that; sheer off, can't ye? Let a chap have a mouthful of air! Hurrah, yer sows! he's breathin'!"

He was. It was I. But how weak, how very ill, mentally and bodily, I felt when I awoke again to life and asked for "Rosie!"

"Sure he's wanderin' in his mind, so he is. Dinny, run up and tell the captain the gentleman's alive. Hurry, now!"

I remember nothing more until I found myself in barracks, in my brother's quarters. Then I suppose I fell asleep. But when I again awoke to consciousness, they told me in muffled tones that I had only just pulled through brain fever, and had been in bed nearly five weeks.

Five weeks! I was due in London! I told the doctor so, or somebody spoke for me—at least the voice was not like my own.

"Indeed, then, it's out 'o this ye don't stir, me lad, lawyers or no lawyers. Quiet now, or I'll give ye a composer, and send ye to sleep for another month!"

I submitted, and got better. In a fortnight I was down again in the ante-room, where I was welcomed as a "hero of romance." The good-natured quizzing and congratulations on my recovery were incessant. At last, noticing my puzzled look, my brother said:

"Perhaps he hasn't heard the real facts—have you, H—?"

"I have not the very slightest idea what you are talking about," I replied. "If it's a joke, I don't see it."

"Now look, here she is again! Lucky fellow!"

"Not a day but what she rides over to inquire."

"Her father's here, too."

"Tell them to come in, Hamlyn, and see the preserver of the 'sole daughter of his house and heart.'"

I heard, but scarcely heeded, all this "chaff."

The door opened; a lady in well-fitting habit appeared. Mechanically I rose as she came in. I looked at her for one brief second, the next I clasped her in my arms.

"Rosie, my darling Rosie, can it be you, indeed?"

No doubt about it. She had come to thank me. For what? For saving her life that night when Sir John Carney's house was burned.

It was Rosie I had rescued then. No wonder my heart had beat so fast while we floated down the stream.

Rosie was my own at last. She is mine still, thank Heaven.

Very little explanation is necessary. Mrs. Temple and her daughter had been paying a round of visits, and while staying at Sir John Carney's house the fire had broken out. Rosie had been my companion during that twenty minutes in the water. Wrapped up as she was, and silent as we both were, we did not recognize each other in the dark. The miller had stopped the wheel and pulled Rosie out of the eddy just in time.

For a day or two Rosie had been quite unable to give an account of her rescue from the fire; and when her father arrived, in obedience to a telegram, he learned at the barracks—where he had called with Sir John—that the commanding officer for his timely assistance, that his daughter's preserver was myself.

The reader will almost guess the sequel. Soon after my return to London I was appointed secretary of a nice little company, with a nice little salary, and work to match, all through the influence of the good solicitor. This employment left me leisure for other work which I was lucky enough to obtain, and my success emboldened me to ask for Rosie once more.

This time I was not refused. We were married the year following; and now, when we wander "over hill, over dale," we often recall how we struggled together for life that memorable night, "through flood—through fire."

The new gold discoveries in India are described as follows: "Within the area of twenty-five by thirteen miles, ninety crops were discovered of auriferous quartz from two to four feet thick, yielding from a few pennyweights to 200 ounces per ton. The richer stones show when broken fine and coarse seams and jagged pieces, the size of a pea. In some reefs, much of the stone will probably not pay for working, but it is believed that on the whole a very large and profitable industry will be insured, with the aid of capital and good management. Wynaad is pleasant for Europeans nine months in the year but fevers prevail three months."

## An Astonishing Offer.

THE INDEPENDENT, of New York, probably the ablest, largest and best religious newspaper in the world, offers in another column to give away, absolutely, a Worcester's Unabridged Quarto Pictorial Dictionary, which retails everywhere for \$10, and is, of course, a household necessity.

THE INDEPENDENT is now publishing the Rev. Joseph Cook's famous Boston Monday Lectures, which are creating so much discussion everywhere. It will also soon begin the publication of a series of articles on "Socialism and Communism," one of the most important questions of the day, by Ex-President Theo. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D. See advertisement of THE INDEPENDENT in this paper.

## DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white.....4 40@4 75  
Medium.....4 25@4 35  
Low grades.....2 85@3 25  
WHEAT—Extra white.....98% @ 99%  
No. 1 white.....96@97  
Do. 2 white.....91@94  
CORN—39@40c per bush.  
OATS—23@26c.  
BARLEY—\$1 00@1 75 per cental for state.  
RYE—48@50c per bush.  
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$4 00 per bbl.  
BEANS—Unpickled \$1 20 per bush.  
PEAS—\$1 55  
BUTTER—Prime quality, 14@15. Medium 9@12c.  
CIDER—6@7c per gallon.  
CHEESE—9% @ 10c per lb.  
CRANBERRIES—\$5.00@6.50 per bbl.  
DRIED APPLES—Old 3% cts. per lb. new 4@ c.  
DRESSED HOGS—\$3.50@3.60 per hd.  
EGGS—Fresh 19@20c.  
FRESH FRUITS—Apples \$1 00@1 40 per bbl.; Pears, \$1 50@2 75 per bu.; Grapes, 6@7c per lb.  
HOPS—New crop selling at 8@10 cts. per lb.  
HAY—\$7 00@10 00 per ton.  
HIDES—Green, 5@6c; cured, 7@7% c.  
HONEY—12% @ 14c.  
POTATOES—55@60c per bush.  
PROVISIONS—Pork, tins \$8 00@9 00; Lard 6% @ 8%; Smoked Hams, 10% @ 11c; Shoulders, 8% @ 9c; Bacon, 7% c; Extra Mess Beef, 9 25@10 00 per bbl.  
POULTRY—Live Chickens 40@50cts per pair; Ducks 50 cts. per pair; Dressed Chickens 6% @ 8 cts. per lb; Turkeys wanted at 10 cts. per lb.  
SEEDS—Clover \$3.95@4.05 per bushel.  
SHEEP SKINS—75 cts. to \$1.50.  
SALT—Saginaw, 95c@1 00 per bbl; Onondaga, \$1 00; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.  
WOOD—\$3 00@5 75 per cord.  
FURS—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, \$1 to \$5; Beaver, 40 cts to \$1.40; Cat, 7 to 40 cts; Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb; Elk and Moose, 8 cts per lb; Fisher, 25 cts to \$5; Fox, 10 cts to \$2.50; Lynx, 15 cts to \$1; Marten, 10 cts to \$2.50; Mink, 5 to 50 cts; Muskrat, 3 to 6 cts; Opossum, 3 to 12 cts; Otter, 25 cts to \$3; Raccoon, 5 to 70 cts; Skunk, 5 to 80 cts; Wolf, 15 cts to \$1.50.

## Detroit Stock Market.

At the weekly sales at King's Cattle Yards, prices were slightly better than last week. Among the sales were 2 head, average 1,190 lbs., at \$3.35; 2 head average 815 lbs., at 2% cts.; 2 head, average 775 lbs., at 2 cts.; 1 steer, 850 lbs., at 2% cts.; 1 cow weighing 1,000 lbs., for \$20; 4 good steers for \$100; 1 fine steer 930 lbs. at 3 cts.

SHEEP—A few sales were made at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.

HOGS—Sales, 97 head, average 242 lbs., at \$2.30; 23 head average 225 lbs., at 3% cts; other sales at \$2.35 to \$2.75.

At King's cattle yards to-day the number of cattle offered was the smallest for several weeks past, while the quality showed an improvement. Prices advanced 10 to 15 cts. per hd. on last week's rates. Among the sales we note seven choice steers, av. 1,260 lbs., at \$3.62; 5 ditto, av. 1,275 lbs., at \$3.65; 3 ditto, av. 1,050 lbs., at \$3; 10 ditto, av. 898 lbs., at \$2.75; 14 stockers, av. 703 lbs., at \$2.25; 5 ditto av. 710 lbs., at \$2.30.

SHEEP—But few sheep were offered and they sold at the rate of \$2.50 per hundred.

222 hogs sold at \$2.62% to \$2.80, most of the sales being at \$2.65.

## To Our Patrons, LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,  
January 1st, 1878, and  
Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books  
No more expense collecting!  
No more poor accounts!

## BUYING FOR CASH AND SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.  
Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

## Easterly AND Leonard,

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade,  
Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery,  
Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the garden and farm.

N.B.—We keep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,  
South side Congress Street,  
653 Second Store from Washington St.

## JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.  
OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

E. H. JACKSON.

Messrs. Deubel  
WISH TO INFORM  
FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT  
Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS  
PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid  
by shippers at outside places; and they  
intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat  
market on the M. C. R. R. 576

TRY THEM ONCE, and you will surely  
buy them again.

## GO TO A. A. BEDELL'S Detroit Boot and Shoe Store FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe  
Or Anything in the  
Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw  
away your money by buying SHODDY  
Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-  
CLASS article for LESS money.  
Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.  
A. A. Bedell.  
February 2d, 1878. 719

## New Carpets

## JUST ARRIVED

## AT

## H. P. GLOVER'S.

Aug. 24th, 1878.

## SOMETHING

## NEW!

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
Box Tip Shoes.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
Box Tip Shoes.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
Box Tip Shoes.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s  
SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

COME AND SEE THEM.

COME AND SEE THEM.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Try them ONCE, and you will surely  
buy them again.

FOR SALE BY

HEWITT & CHAMPION.



## Local Matters.

—If only Huron street could have been graveled like this!

—Huron street, at the corner of Pearl, is to have a new crossing.

—The colored band gave a social dance at their hall, on Thanksgiving evening.

—Ypsilanti social circles will soon be stirred by the report of a new engagement.

—Mr. H. H. Brinkerhoff has moved his insurance office, and now occupies a part of the Detroit Tea Store.

—The Barnabee troupe found the Follett House far too good that they remained in Ypsilanti over Sunday.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper in the social room of the church, on Friday evening, Dec. 6th.

—Mr. Jas. H. Davis has recently returned from Ohio, bringing with him orders for about six thousand centennial match safes.

—Mr. C. N. Webb is now manufacturing for the Cincinnati trade at once the cheapest and the strongest whip-socket yet invented.

—The Baptist horse-sheds rejoice in a new roof, and the Presbyterians have provided winter fodder in the shape of new hitching rails.

—The Beach Manufacturing Co. has sold all the cutter bodies it manufactured for the winter trade, and could have sold three hundred more.

—Dr. Owen reports that the scarlet fever seems to be subsiding in this city. The poison gathers strength as it advances through the country.

—To relieve the anxiety of *The Truth*, etc., we would say that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will be ready about the tenth day of December.

—The congregation at St. Luke's, contributed \$20 for the benefit of the city poor, on Thanksgiving morning, and the congregation at the union meeting contributed \$50.

—Prof. Foote wishes to return his thanks to the members of the Musical Union who assisted him in the rendition of the cantata of Belshazzar; also to Mrs. Lodeman, Miss Van Dusen, and Miss Ida Henderson, for the excellent manner in which they accompanied the solos and choruses.

—The Prohibition Club will keep up its organization. Meetings for the discussion of prohibition will be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The question for Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, is The Maine Liquor Law. The meetings are to be held in Good Templars' Hall.

—The following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office Nov. 29: Jas. J. Baker, Mr. Baumgras, Wm. Blaisdell, David Burnett, Mrs. Sarah M. Clark, Wm. Crosby, Mrs. F. C. Lewis, Mrs. Eliza M. Cain, H. McPike, Mrs. Sarah Van Ness, Mrs. Kingsbury Wallace.

—Rev. Mr. Stephenson and Charles P. Russell, both of Detroit, will be the principal speakers at the public meeting of the Sons of Temperance, to be held in the M. E. Church next Wednesday evening. Volunteer speakers will follow. The regular annual session of the Grand Division opens at 2 p. m., on Wednesday.

—Seventy-three couples attended the Red Ribbon Prize Ball, Thanksgiving evening. The prizes were given as follows: best lady waltzer, Miss Williams, of Ann Arbor; best gentleman waltzer, Mr. C. Hyzer; best lady in quadrilles, Miss Josephine Gies, best gentleman in quadrilles, Mr. G. Killan.

—There will be a meeting of the Ypsilanti Musical Union, at Samson's Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d, at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Those wishing to join the society will please make application through Henry Samson, at E. Samson's store.

J. H. MANNING, Sec'y. E. P. ALLEN, Pres't.

—We owe it to the members of the Citizens' and Students Lecture course to say that the insinuation contained in an item of last week was unjust to them. Upon certain conditions, they took upon their shoulders the thankless task of providing a lecture course; those conditions not having been fulfilled, it remains to be seen what is the best that can be done.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Mr. C. L. Yost has determined to protect from the cold those people who will persist in taking sleigh rides this winter; and to this end he has just received a large lot of very fine buffalo robes.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. Hamlin, of Troy, N. Y., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Ella Smith, of Algonac, is visiting Miss Emma Dolson.

Mr. Leisemert, of the *Saline Standard* was in town on Monday.

Rev. D. R. Shier, of Saline, visited his Ypsilanti friends on Monday.

Mr. C. E. Reeves, of the Benton Harbor *Palladium*, called at this office on Monday last.

Mr. J. W. Childs will address the Ann Arbor Red Ribbon Club, Sunday afternoon next.

It is Mr. Frederick P. Hunt and not Mr. Fred. A. Hunt, who has started a hardware store at the depot.

We beg Mr. Shuebruk's pardon for our misstatement of last week. He was married in March last.

Mr. Watson Snyder will represent the Ypsilanti Prohibitionists at a meeting to be held in Detroit on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crandall, of Sand Lake, Mich., and Miss Mary Belle Warman, of Boston, Mass., have lately been the guests of Mrs. and Dr. Van Tuyl.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

### REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., Nov. 18, 1878.

Council met.  
Mayor in the chair.  
Roll called. Present, Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Frazer, Cremer, Folmorr, Smith and Hutchinson.

### PETITIONS.

From Chas. Moore and others.  
Remonstrating against the granting of petition of P. Bennett.

From School District No. 4.

To the Hon. Mayor and the Common Council. The undersigned in behalf of School District No. 4., prays the Council to cause a plank sidewalk 4 feet wide to be constructed along the North line of Oak St. from the East end of the present plank walk to Prospect St. Also, crossing from the South-West to the North-West corners of Oak and Prospect Sts., and from the North-West corner of Oak and Prospect Sts. to the East line of Prospect St. The same being quite necessary for the accommodation of pupils in the 4th Ward school. Dated Nov. 18, 1878, THOMAS NINDE, Pres. School Board.

Referred to committee on Streets and Walks.

### REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

To the Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.

I would respectfully direct your attention to the condition of the roof of the shed in rear of the Engine House which is rotted through and leaking. There is not enough room in this shed for the storage of wood or coal, and whilst it is undergoing repairs, it would be comparatively little more expensive to increase its size and give us great facilities for storage of wood, kindlings coal and other necessities belonging to the Fire Department.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD BATWELL,

Foreman Fire Co.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Your Committee to whom was referred bills of J. M. Forsyth \$3 84, John Shemeld \$8 07, D. W. Thompson \$15 93, and John Shemeld \$24, would recommend payment of the first three in full and the other at \$18 00. Accepted.

From Committee on Fire Department.

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of P. Bennett relative to barn on Woodward Street, report, inasmuch as we find considerable opposition thereto that the same be not granted.

Accepted and adopted.

### COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND WALKS.

Your Committee would recommend that the petition of School District No. 4 be granted and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the North side of Oak Street, from the East line of land of Wm. Hall to the West line of Prospect Ave., within fifteen days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Section 4, of Ordinance No. 7. And that the Marshal be instructed to construct the crosswalk named in said petition: And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional. Adopted.

### CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Frank Joslin, for clerks of election \$ 20 00  
D. W. Thompson, Sundries..... 5 38  
John Shemeld, Night watch..... 18 00  
John Shemeld, Constable fees..... 8 07  
J. M. Forsyth, Justice fees..... 3 94  
Ordered paid from Contingent Fund.—Ayes, 8.—Nays, 0.  
E. Batwell, Medical attendance of Poor..... \$ 25 75  
Ordered paid from Poor Fund.—Ayes, 8.—Nays, 0.  
D. W. Thompson, Street work and gravel 1st ward..... 104 46  
D. W. Thompson, Street work and gravel 1st ward..... 15 93  
D. W. Thompson, Street work and gravel 2d ward..... 43 50  
D. W. Thompson, Street work and crossings 3d ward..... 19 11  
Ordered paid from 1st District Street fund.—Ayes, 8.—Nays, 0.  
D. W. Thompson, street work 5th ward..... 11 15  
Ordered paid from 2d District Street fund.—Ayes, 8.—Nays, 0.

### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Hutchinson,  
Resolved, That the Committee on Gas Light be and are hereby authorized and empowered to discontinue the lighting of all kerosene lamp posts from and after this month, and that hereafter if any such lamps are used the same shall be at the expense of citizens using them.

Ald. Folmorr moved to lay on the table. Carried.

By Ald. Folmorr,  
Resolved, That hereafter when the Superintendent of the poor is called upon to assist anyone he shall go and see what kind of articles are furnished to such parties. Adopted.

By Ald. Robbins,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to get up a new bill of fare for the city poor. Adopted.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday Eve. Dec. 2d, 1878, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "the wastes and burdens of society," claims "man's natural life to be 80 years, and as the average life is but 33 years, there must be a waste of 47 years." There is much of truth in this statement. If a man be unfortunate in business, it is attributed to the violation of some commercial law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some physiological law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer; but how can they profit by that which they know not of? The only popular work that meets this great want is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In it the great problems of disease and health are fully discussed. The work contains over 900 pages and 250 colored plates and woodcuts. Price, \$1.50 (post-paid). Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

A CASE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.—From the venerable Archdeacon Scott, D. D., of Dunham, P. Q.

"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than twenty-five years standing." "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the PIERCE'S STRENGTH, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." Sold by all druggists.

## WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

764ylalt.

## DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Soar and distended Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

764ylalt.

## BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

## "NOTHING LIKE IT."

The fact that nearly all the diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the Great English Cough Remedy is now proved beyond a doubt, and the enormous sale which the Great English Cough Remedy has reached conclusively shows that the public have great faith in this Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Every bottle is guaranteed, or money refunded by Dr. H. Van Tuyl.

768m2.

## PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

Admission of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 22nd day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Hiram Fisk, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frank Emrick, administrator of said estate, and the will annexed to said petition, praying that he be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Friday, the 3d day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Commercial Advance, a paper printed and published in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 768-72.

## CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, IN CHANCERY. John Boyce and Henry C. Boyce, Complainants, vs. Jesse Winchell, Uriah D. Pettit, Rebecca Winchell and Pamela Pettit, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, do hereby sell and convey to the highest bidder, at the south door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county (said County Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county) by public auction, on Monday, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Spring Lake, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of the east half of the south east quarter of section twelve, in town four north of range five east, beginning at a stake at the north east corner of land owned by Lewis T. How and on section twelve, running thence south three degrees ten minutes west, ten (10) chains and fifty links; thence south forty-nine degrees forty-eight minutes east three chains and seventy-eight links; thence south six degrees fifteen minutes east two chains and forty links to a stake; thence east three chains and sixty-six links to land owned by Horace F. Parsons; thence north and east, said land west line to the centre of the road; thence east along the centre of the road to the west line of Winnet's land; thence north along said Winnet's land to the mill pond; thence north along the said mill pond to the center line of section twelve; thence west to A. D. Sumner's land; thence a south-westerly direction along the west side of the said mill pond and A. D. Sumner's land to the place of beginning; together with all the privileges and reservations heretofore or to be conveyed to R. W. Parsons; the above described land being the same water in the pond to high water mark for milling purposes. Dated, October 26th, A. D. 1878.

FRANK EMERICK, Circuit Court Commissioner. 768-709.

## COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Henry C. Redner, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, and on Monday the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, October 28, A. D. 1878.

THOMAS NINDE, COMMISSIONERS.

## CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery, ss. pending.

In the Great Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery at the estate of Henry C. Redner, deceased, A. D. 1878, wherein Rachel E. Thompson is complainant, and James H. Thompson is defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit that James H. Thompson the defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and on motion of said complainant, and on the application of said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in said cause within two months from the date of this order (the said bill of complaint shall be taken on file and docketed on the 10th day of November next, and the said order shall be published, within twenty days from this date, in the Ypsilanti Commercial Advance, a newspaper printed in said County of Washtenaw, and be published thereafter once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication however shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, this 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1878.

Circuit Court Comm'r, Washtenaw Co., Mich. 768-770.

Small expenses enables me to sell at small margins. Gentlemen will consult their own interest by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
187 Jefferson Ave., (up stairs), Detroit.  
768-707.

**MOUNTING CHROMOS. ADVERTISING CARDS, ETC.,**

Mounted in any style at New York prices. It will pay all to whom it may concern to get prices before going elsewhere.

**DETROIT PICTURE FRAME FACTORY,** 34 and 39 Atwater St. East.

760-771.

## On Application

By mail from any of our numerous patrons throughout the State, we will send on approval articles for WEDDING or CHRISTMAS Gifts from our very large and choice collection. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Our new illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free to Applicants.

**M. S. SMITH & CO.**

Jewelers and Importers,

Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues,

760-771 DETROIT.

## AUSTRALIAN BALM.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER.

CLEARS AND BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

Removes Freckles and Tan, is guaranteed harmless to the skin. **SWIFT & DODD'S**, Wholesale Agents, Detroit. For sale by E. SAMSON, Ypsilanti.

## The Leading Business Houses of Detroit.

**R. H. FYFE & CO.**

—FINE—

## BOOTS AND SHOES

101 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

**R. W. King & Son,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

## CROCKERY,

CHINA,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, ETC.

103 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, - MICH.

## ABBOT & KETCHUM,

DEALERS IN

## CARPETS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, Matting, Rugs and Mats, Oriental Carpets, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Pillows, Mattresses and Upholstery Goods.

No. 107 WOODWARD AVENUE,

T. F. ABBOT, DETROIT, MICH.

C. B. KETCHUM.

## NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

DETROIT OPERA HOUSE BUILDING

**CAMPUS MARTIUS,**

DETROIT.

C. A. NEWCOMB. CHAS. ENDICOTT. F. D. TAYLOR.

## Roehm & Wright,

MANUFACTURING

## JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

140 Woodward Avenue,

Opera House Block, DETROIT, - MICH.

## F. WETMORE & CO.,

100 Woodward Ave.

Headquarters for Lamps, Chandeliers, Oil, Etc. Gas Fixtures of all kinds at bargain. Student Lamps of several kinds—St. Germain, Home, Manhattan, Cleveland, etc. Chandeliers for Churches and Halls a specialty. New designs and novelties in Glass Shades and Chimneys. Consumers can save gas by using our patent check burner. Inquiries by mail promptly answered and cuts of Chandeliers with estimates.

79

## Geo. Peck & Co.

## DRY GOODS!

SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERE, CLOAKINGS, DRESS GOODS.

155 and 157 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, - MICH.

## —THE—

# "Billings' Upright Grand Pianos,"

—WITH THEIR NEW—

## PATENT TUBULAR BAR,

Which adds greatly to the strength of the case and supports the action firmly, are acknowledged by everybody to be far superior to any Piano made, alike in

Power, Resonance of Tone, Durability, Evenness of Action and Beauty.

FIFTEEN OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PIANOS ENGAGED AND STILL THE ORDERS COME IN.

Don't fail to see them before you purchase, at

**CHAS. E. SAMSON'S MUSIC ROOMS.**

## FALL AND WINTER

1878 AND 1879.

## J. F. SANDERS

THE CLOTHIER,

Has now in Stock a more complete and better selected line of goods than was ever placed in Ypsilanti. One needs but to look through to realize the amount and variety of his Stock,

—CONSISTING OF—

Worsted Chevoit, Cassamere, Satinet, and

Worsted Effect Suits for

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, & CHILDREN.

## OVERCOATS!

For all. Stacks of

Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps

IN GREAT VARIETY.

## THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is filled with Foreign and Domestic Woolens. With

**Mr. B. GOODWIN, Artistic Tailor,**

We are able to furnish a more genteel and better fitting garment than you can get elsewhere in Ypsilanti. Call and see.

J. F. SANDERS, The Clothier, 16 Congress Street.

An Agent Wanted in this Locality to Supply the Rapid Demand.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

The former high priced Machines REDUCED to

**TWENTY DOLLARS**

Thoroughly Warranted and sent to you for

Examination Before You Pay For it.

And no obligation to keep one, if not better than any machine you ever had.

EVERY FAMILY CAN OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE.

The Old Favorite and Reliable STANDARD

**SEWING MACHINE \$20.**

ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!!

We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.



# Ypsilanti Commercial.

YPSILANTI, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.—SUPPLEMENT.

## Board of Supervisors—Annual Session.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Breining, Harper, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Robison, Shuttles and Snyder—8

Nays—Ball, Blakeslee, Burch, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Krapf, Olcott, Purtell, Schuyler, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley, Young and Yost—17.

Lost.

Mr. Burch moved that the affixing of the rate per day for board of prisoners at the county jail be made the special order for Monday afternoon next.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Ball, Blakeslee, Breining, Burch, Case, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Robison, Schuyler, Shuttles, Snyder, Young and Yost—19.

Nays—Clark, Olcott, Purtell, Wheeler, Whitaker and Yeckley—6.

Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Purtell, from the committee on per centage for fractional school districts, made the following report:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

Your committee appointed to report the difference of per cent. between the assessed and the equalized valuation of the several Supervisor districts of the county, submit the following:

Towns and Cities.	Assessed Value.	Equalized Value.	Decrease Per Cent.
Augusta Township.....	\$228,040	\$165,000	.276
Ann Arbor Township.....	421,110	340,000	.193
Ann Arbor City,			
1st and 2d wards.....	757,875	637,600	.158
3d and 4th wards.....	466,615	340,000	.271
5th and 6th wards.....	255,111	200,800	.212
Bridgewater.....	373,900	265,700	.289
Dexter.....	282,291	217,200	.236
Freedom.....	2-9-310	253,400	.124
Lima.....	380,170	274,700	.277
Loon.....	438,800	333,000	.235
Lodi.....	185,430	151,200	.183
Lyndon.....	572,050	400,000	.301
Manchester.....	296,940	251,000	.155
Northfield.....	504,730	333,000	.221
Pittsfield.....	373,045	307,600	.175
Salem.....	617,370	485,000	.214
Scio.....	456,930	319,300	.301
Superior.....	521,980	316,000	.241
Saline.....	461,840	305,000	.339
Sylvan.....	367,900	268,000	.271
Sharon.....	410,430	302,000	.264
Webster.....	425,823	304,800	.284
York.....	449,280	345,000	.232
Ypsilanti Township.....	663,075	481,700	.273
Ypsilanti City, 1st District.....	302,750	253,000	.164

P. S. PURTELL,  
T. MCKUNE,  
Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Case, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
759 John Shennold, dep. marshal.....	\$69 79	\$55 79
760 Elias Smith, witness.....	5 35	5 25
761 E A Stiles, witness.....	3 50	3 50
762 Wm Steffer, witness.....	5 25	5 25
763 Hiram Bidwell, witness.....	5 25	5 25
764 Thos Featherly, witness.....	7 40	7 40
765 Frank Trainor, witness.....	7 40	7 40
766 W P Groves, witness.....	3 10	3 10
767 A D Groves, witness.....	3 10	3 10
768 L Vemwrauser, witness.....	2 45	2 45
769 Peter Neice, witness.....	2 55	2 55
770 A J Brayman.....	8 85	5 85
771 Jas Gauntlett, Jr.....	21 56	7 86
772 C W Guest.....	24 73	15 12

Mr. Ball, from committee on civil claims, reported

ed the following bill, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
773 John Keck, repairing chairs.....	\$12 85	\$12 85
774 Douglas & Co., stationery for Clerk's office.....	63 24	63 24
775 Douglas & Co., stationery for Treasurer's office.....	3 60	3 60
776 Douglas & Co., stationery for Sheriff's office.....	28 49	28 49
777 Douglas & Co., stationery for Register's office.....	34 25	34 25
778 W H McIntyre, supplies for jail.....	64 44	64 44
779 C Eberbach, hardware.....	124 68	121 68
780 J F Schuh, file boxes for the Probate office.....	27 00	27 00

Also the bill of A. Gilmore, for turnkey services, which they recommend to be allowed.

Mr. Robison moved that the report be accepted and adopted, except the bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services. Carried.

Mr. LeBaron moved to adopt the report of the committee as to bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services.

The yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yeas—Ball, Burch, Clark, Galpin, Gregory, Olcott, Shuttles, Whitaker and Yeckley—9

Nays—Blakeslee, Breining, Case, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Purtell, Robison, Schuyler, Snyder, Wheeler, and Young—14.

Lost.

Mr. Yeckley moved to allow the bill of Mr. Gilmore at fifty dollars. Carried.

	Allowed.	Claimed.
781 A Gilmore, deputy marshal and turnkey services.....	\$72 75	50 00

The time fixed for the committee on clock for the new court house to be heard having arrived, the members of the committee who were present were allowed to address the Board.

The clerk read a letter from Prof. J. C. Watson, a member of the committee, explaining his absence.

Messrs. James, Krapf, Shurtlett and Harper, the other members of said committee, each made a statement.

Mr. Robison moved that Mr. James be allowed to place a No. 3 Howard clock in the new court house. Lost.

Mr. Robison moved that this Board release Mr. James from his bond, if he so desires. Lost.

Mr. Yeckley moved to indefinitely postpone the subject.

The yeas and nays, being ordered, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Blakeslee, Breining, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Krapf, Purtell, Schuyler, Wheeler, Yeckley and Yost—13.

Nays—Ball, Burch, Harper, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Olcott, Robison, Shuttles, Snyder, Whitaker and Young—12.

On motion, the Board adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Friday, October 25, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Case, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
782 E E Appleton, justice of the Peace.....	\$35 59	\$32 99
783 Jas M Forsyth, justice of the peace.....	52 15	45 32
784 George Chair, constable.....	33 78	25 36
785 Charles W How, juror.....	50	50
786 Lyman R' boy juror.....	50	50
787 John McKernon, juror.....	50	50
788 Adam G Clark, juror.....	50	50
789 Charles Laing, juror.....	50	50
790 C Hauser, juror.....	50	50
791 Samuel Moore, juror.....	50	50
792 Lucius Pierce, juror.....	50	50
793 Wm Jackson, juror.....	50	50
794 Wm Shepherd, juror.....	50	50
795 George Cullen, juror.....	50	50
796 S Denningder, juror.....	50	50

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Burch, the committee on printing, reported that he had received two bids for printing the proceedings of the Board, as follows:

ANN ARBOR, October 17, 1878.  
We will print, bind and deliver fifteen hundred copies of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors

for the year 1878—size and style of published proceedings of 1877—for \$199; and, if it exceeds that in size, we will charge \$10 for every additional eight pages. Should the above bid be accepted, we will print the proceedings of your Board in the Ann Arbor Register for the sum of twenty-five dollars, as per resolution of said Board.

ANN ARBOR PUBLISHING CO.

Per DEAN.

To the Committee on Printing, Board of Supervisors Washtenaw County, Mich.

Ann Arbor, October 23, 1878.

H. Burch, Committee on Printing of the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

I will print, bind and deliver 1500 copies of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1878 for \$120, and will publish the same in the Ann Arbor Courier as per resolution of the Board.

Yours very respectfully,

R. A. BEAL.

Per WATERMAN.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. Case moved that the contract for publishing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1878 be awarded to R. A. Beal, according to his proposition. Carried.

Mr. Robison moved that Mr. Olcott be added to the committee to examine the accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor. Lost.

Mr. Burch moved that Mr. Case be instructed to levy on the taxable property in Fractional School District No. 4 (Pittsfield and Lodi), in Pittsfield the sum of \$15.49, which he had neglected to raise last year. Carried.

Mr. Yeckley moved that the several Supervisors be allowed to correct any defective descriptions in their respective assessment rolls. Carried.

The hour fixed for the special order—the election of a Superintendent of the Poor—having arrived, Mr. Yeckley moved to postpone the same until Tuesday next, at two o'clock p. m. Carried.

On motion, Supervisors Burch, Galpin and Robison were excused for the balance of the day.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Case, from committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
797 B F Granger, justice.....	\$36 11	\$35 17
798 J G Crane, justice.....	66 38	63 92
799 E K Frueauff, justice.....	106 36	100 95
800 Eli G Boyce, deputy marshal.....	27 30	19 86
801 E W Wallace, deputy marshal.....	8 35	8 25
802 A J Brayman, constable.....	7 31	6 31
803 J Peck, juror.....	1 10	1 10
804 R Schuyler, juror.....	1 10	1 10
805 Joseph Preston, juror.....	1 10	1 10
806 John Eberhardt, juror.....	1 10	1 10
807 Oliver Martin, juror.....	1 10	1 10
808 Philander Campbell, juror.....	1 10	1 10
809 M Canlan, juror.....	60	60
810 Patrick O'Brien, juror.....	60	60
811 A Buchoz, juror.....	60	60
812 McCurdy LeBaron, juror.....	60	60
813 D J Ryllie, juror.....	60	60
814 James Murphy, juror.....	60	60
815 John Clancey, juror.....	60	60
816 A M Doty, juror.....	60	60
817 John Moore, juror.....	60	60
818 P Campbell, juror.....	60	60
819 Isaac C Handy, juror.....	60	60
820 M M Green, juror.....	60	60
821 I C Handy, juror.....	60	60
822 Aaron Hendon, juror.....	60	60
823 John Moore, juror.....	60	60
824 Lorenzo Davis, juror.....	60	60
825 R Waterman, juror.....	60	60
826 R P Leonard, juror.....	60	60
827 M Haller, interpreter.....	85	85
828 Dr C Georg, witness.....	48	48
829 James McMahon, witness.....	48	48
830 Ellen Watson, witness.....	48	48
831 Alice McOmber, witness.....	48	48
832 Lizzie Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 35
833 John Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 35
834 Johanna Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 35

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

The committee also reported the bill of John for expenses in arresting a criminal.

Mr. McKune moved to allow the bill of John

Lost.

On motion, the bill of Lewis Winters, for ex



in recovering stolen property, was taken from the table.

Mr. Winters, being present, was allowed to explain his bill.

Mr. Young moved to disallow the bill of Mr. Winters.

Mr. Yeckley moved, as a substitute, that the bill be referred back to the committee on criminal claims.

Mr. Keck, being present, was allowed to explain his relation to the action of the court house building committee in regard to furnishing the new court house.

Mr. Case offered the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay no orders drawn by the building committee for their services.

Adopted.  
Mr. Yeckley moved that the Prosecuting Attorney be instructed to investigate as to the amount of fine moneys in the city treasury of Ypsilanti belonging to Washtenaw county, and report to this Board on or before Wednesday next. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday next, at 8 o'clock A. M.  
GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Monday, October 28, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. A quorum not being present, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
835 V H Potter, deputy sheriff.....	\$69 35	\$56 10
836 O N Allyn, constable.....	33 30	33 05
837 D B Blanchard, assisting deputy sheriff.....	4 00	4 00
838 Lewis Winters.....	83 45	83 45

Mr. Yeckley moved to accept and adopt the report. Mr. Purtell moved to amend by adopting the report, except as to the bill of Mr. Winters. Lost.

The question recurring on the original motion of Mr. Yeckley to accept and adopt the report, it was declared carried.

The clerk reported that he had advertised for and had received proposals from the following physicians for attending and furnishing medicines for prisoners confined in Washtenaw county jail for one year, viz:

C. Georg for.....	\$50 00
P. Wm. O'Toole.....	72 50
W. B. Smith.....	91 00
J. W. Morton.....	70 00
John Kapp.....	91 50
W. P. Brakey.....	75 00
F. E. Bodemann.....	125 00

Mr. Robison moved that the contract for attending and furnishing medicines for prisoners at the county jail for the coming year be awarded to Dr. C. Georg for the sum of fifty dollars, according to his proposition. Carried.

Mr. Case, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
839 James Huddle, constable.....	\$33 19	\$33 19
840 John Sherwood, constable.....	50 73	39 63
841 Eli S Manley, constable.....	51 14	32 23
842 O N Allen, constable.....	63 02	36 84
843 E B Gidley, constable.....	196 69	81 82
844 T. Clarken, deputy sheriff.....	397 33	233 39
845 A Gilmore, deputy marshal.....	72 12	57 63
846 W H McIntyre, dept. sheriff.....	197 45	129 65
847 H J Doyler, justice.....	34 35	33 35
848 M J Noyes, justice.....	40 47	39 07
849 H A Smith, justice.....	35 25	33 45
850 H A Smith, justice.....	5 29	5 29
851 J M Forsyth, deputy sheriff.....	194 75	129 21
852 E Warren, deputy sheriff.....	154 75	80 10
853 Adam Riddle, witness.....	1 78	1 78
854 R Lambert, witness.....	1 58	1 58
855 Wm Kolambach, witness.....		
856 Emily Stabler, witness.....	1 58	1 58
857 P Campbell, juror.....	60	60
858 R Schuyler, juror.....	60	60
859 W Clark, juror.....	60	60
860 C C Smith, juror.....	60	60
861 Lemuel Foster, juror.....	60	60
862 Geo W Palmer, juror.....	60	60
863 Amelia Stabler, witness.....	3 90	3 90
864 Geo Stabler, witness.....	3 90	3 90
865 John Muller, witness.....	1 43	1 43
866 John Goetz, Sr., witness.....	48	48
867 John Goetz, Jr., witness.....	48	48
868 Refus Cate, juror.....	60	60
869 R Schuyler, juror.....	60	60
870 John Dow, juror.....	60	60
871 E E Doane, juror.....	60	60
872 F Preston, juror.....	60	60
873 W Palmer, juror.....	60	60
874 Geo W Smith, juror.....	60	60
875 Geo W Cropsey, juror.....	60	60
876 P Groves, juror.....	60	60
877 As Mann, juror.....	60	60
878 John Richards, witness.....	60	60
879 Ed Basler, witness.....	95	95

880 M Brodbeck, witness.....	48	48
881 A M Doty, witness.....	48	48
882 John Johnson, witness.....	60	60
883 A M Doty, witness.....	60	60
884 O Clark, witness.....	60	60
885 A Hawkins, witness.....	60	60
886 G W Cropsey, witness.....	60	60
887 G W Smith, witness.....	60	60
888 John W Dow, witness.....	60	60
889 Geo Manden, witness.....	95	95
890 Mark Hoard, witness.....	85	85
891 John Richards, juror.....	60	60
892 John Keenan, juror.....	60	60
893 Isaac Handy, juror.....	60	60
894 Geo Cropsey, juror.....	60	60
895 R Schuyler, juror.....	60	60
896 E B Gidley, juror.....	60	60
897 Joseph Preston, juror.....	60	60
898 Geo W Cook, juror.....	60	60
899 Thomas F Leonard, juror.....	60	60
900 Paul Schall, juror.....	60	60
901 S G Bonham, juror.....	60	60
902 A Hawkins, juror.....	60	60
903 Geo Neudelch, witness.....	1 70	1 70
904 C Georg, witness.....	1 70	1 70
905 C T Houser, witness.....	85	85
906 J Needhammer, witness.....	1 70	1 70
907 John Armbruster, witness.....	85	85
908 F Weibrecht, witness.....	1 70	1 70
909 C Schneider, witness.....	1 70	1 70
910 Henry Leudenheir, witness.....	1 70	1 70
911 Geo Wackebucke, witness.....	85	85
912 H Armbruster, witness.....	85	85
913 James Jewell, juror.....	1 10	1 10
914 D E Doane, juror.....	1 10	1 10
915 Geo Finer, juror.....	1 10	1 10
916 M Haller, juror.....	1 10	1 10
917 Wm Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10
918 C Binder, juror.....	1 10	1 10
919 F Muhlig, witness.....	85	85
920 Christian Schall, witness.....	85	85
921 M Kuebler, witness.....	85	85
922 Geo Brown, juror.....	60	60
923 Jerry Peek, juror.....	60	60
924 John Keenan, juror.....	60	60
925 Tom Kearns, juror.....	60	60
926 S Sheldon, juror.....	60	60
927 John Richmond, juror.....	60	60
928 Charles Eno, juror.....	85	85
929 Charles Eno, witness.....	85	85
930 R Reynolds, witness.....	85	85
931 Mary J Reynolds, witness.....	85	85
932 James Eno, witness.....	85	85
933 J H C app, witness.....	85	85
934 A Krause, witness.....	1 70	1 70
935 Geo Pfeifle, witness.....	85	85
936 Henry Krause, witness.....	85	85
937 C Schaible, witness.....	85	85
938 Meggy Lewoba, witness.....	85	85
939 John Kapp, witness.....	85	85
940 M Starke, witness.....	1 70	1 70
941 Samuel Foster, juror.....	1 10	1 10
942 Martin Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10
943 A L Noble, juror.....	1 10	1 10
944 C M Thompson, juror.....	1 10	1 10
945 Isaac Handy, juror.....	1 10	1 10
946 Charles Fautle, juror.....	1 10	1 10
947 Elizabeth Ellis, witness.....	1 35	1 35
948 David Elmish, witness.....	1 35	1 35
949 Geo Rechart, witness.....	1 35	1 35
950 John Lindman, witness.....	1 35	1 35
951 David Elmish, witness.....	1 35	1 35
952 Wm April, witness.....	1 35	1 35
953 Emanuel April, witness.....	1 35	1 35
954 Wm April, witness.....	1 35	1 35
955 Jacob Bessinger, witness.....	1 35	1 35
956 Martin Clark, juror.....	60	60
957 Wm Clark, juror.....	60	60
958 Geo W Smith, juror.....	60	60
959 O Martin, juror.....	60	60
960 Louis Lutz, juror.....	60	60
961 Paul Schall, juror.....	60	60
962 Michael Weiner, witness.....	2 70	2 70
963 Jacob April, witness.....	1 35	1 35
964 Frank Fay, witness.....	1 35	1 35
965 Charles Weiner, witness.....	1 35	1 35
966 Frank McAnamard, juror.....	1 00	1 00
967 Orpin Thatcher, juror.....	1 00	1 00
968 Thos Wilkinson, juror.....	1 00	1 00
969 D H Fuller, juror.....	1 00	1 00
970 W Cushman, juror.....	1 00	1 00
971 Geo Boyd, juror.....	1 00	1 00
972 Richmond Reed, juror.....	2 00	2 00
973 Jas P Wood, juror.....	2 00	2 00
974 Wm Martin, juror.....	2 00	2 00
975 H Lighthall, juror.....	2 00	2 00
976 Wm Knapp, juror.....	2 00	2 00
977 Wm S McAllister, juror.....	2 00	2 00
978 H L Wood, juror.....	2 00	2 00
979 C Fern, juror.....	1 00	1 00
980 J M Burchard, juror.....	1 00	1 00
981 David Dixon, juror.....	1 00	1 00
982 Jay Wood, juror.....	1 00	1 00
983 James Kannouse, juror.....	1 00	1 00
984 Madison Miller, juror.....	50	50
985 Ezra Holden, juror.....	50	50
986 John Greening, juror.....	50	50
987 Latham Miller, juror.....	50	50
988 Courtney Fern, juror.....	50	50
989 Myron McAllister, juror.....	50	50
990 H J Hoag, juror.....	50	50
991 Frank McAnamard, juror.....	50	50

992 Wm Knapp, juror.....	50	50
993 John Durand, juror.....	50	50
994 Asa Blackney, juror.....	50	50
995 Aaron Burkhardt, juror.....	50	50
996 Geo Wittington, witness.....	78	78
997 James Steffy, witness.....	1 80	1 80
998 James Hamilton, witness.....	60	60
999 Geo Benedict, witness.....	1 40	1 40
1000 John O'Brien, witness.....	1 00	1 00
1001 John Rowe, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1002 T Marrinan, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1003 Edward Stone, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1004 Jacob Ollerdoff, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1005 Wm Simmons, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1006 C B Rogers, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1007 E H Link, witness.....	2 10	2 10
1008 O W Allen, witness.....	50	50
1009 Jacob Stafford, witness.....	50	50
1010 J B Bensil, witness.....	1 00	1 00
1011 Frank Lang, witness.....	50	50
1012 D H Fuller, witness.....	50	50
1013 M Kalambach, witness.....	1 30	1 30
1014 A Kalambach, witness.....	1 40	1 40
1015 Geo Oberstle, witness.....	1 60	1 60
1016 Geo Rank, witness.....	1 80	1 80
1017 Chas Ultes, witness.....	1 50	1 50
1018 Caroline Kalambach, witness.....	1 40	1 40

Adopted.  
The clerk presented the bills of A. V. Robison & Son, Charles Baxter and J. A. Polhemus for services rendered during the session of this Board.

Mr. Case moved to accept the bills, and refer them to the committee on civil claims.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows:

*Yeas*—Ball, Blakeslee, Burch, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGuinniss, McKune, Purtell, Robison, Schuyler, Shuts, Snyder, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley, Young and Yost—23. Carried.

Mr. Krapf, chairman of the committee on public buildings, made a report in regard to the comparative cost of heating the new court house by steam and by stoves; and further reported that the committee would recommend that said new court house be heated by steam.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. LeBaron moved to adopt the report.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows:

*Yeas*—Ball, Case, Foster, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGuinniss, McKune, Robison, Schuyler, Shuts, Snyder, Wheeler, Young and Yost—16.  
*Nays*—Blakeslee, Burch, Clark, Galpin, Purtell, Whitaker, and Yeckley—7.

Carried.  
Mr. Lurch moved that the cost of heating said new court house by steam should not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

Carried.

Mr. Krapf moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three to purchase the necessary apparatus for heating said new court house by steam.

Carried.

The chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. Clark, Cornwell, J. J. Robison and Charles Whitaker.

Mr. Whitaker presented the petition of Luther James in regard to his assessments.

Mr. Robison moved to accept the petition, and refer it to a special committee to consist of three members. Carried.

Mr. Young moved that the chairman appoint such committee. Carried.

The chairman appointed as such committee Supervisors Yeckley, Robison and Ball.

Mr. Burch moved to take up the question of affixing the rate per day for board of prisoners at the county jail. Carried.

Mr. Robison moved to fix the rate at sixty cents per day.

Mr. Galpin moved as an amendment to fix it at fifty cents per day.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the result was as following:

*Yeas*—Burch, Case, Clark, Galpin, Krapf, Purtell, Wheeler, Whitaker, and Yost—9.

*Nays*—Ball, Blakeslee, Foster, Gregory, Harper, LeBaron, McGuinniss, McKune, Robison, Schuyler, Shuts, Snyder, Yeckley and Young—13.

Lost.

Mr. Whitaker moved, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Robison, to fix the rate at fifty-six cents per day.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the result was as follows:

*Yeas*—Blakeslee, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, Purtell, Schuyler, Shuts, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley and Yost—15.

*Nays*—Ball, Burch, LeBaron, McGuinniss, McKune, Robison, Snyder and Young—8.

The question recurring on the original motion of Mr. Robison, as amended, it was declared carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Tuesday, October 29, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of the bar of